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St. Helena

1970 to 1973

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

£1.70 net



Gt. Brit. Foreign and Commonwealth Office

ST. HELENA

Report for the years
1970 to 1973

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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1970-73

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PART I

General Review

Administrative Affairs

SIR DERMOD MURPHY, C.M.G., O.B.E., left St. Helena on 26th June 1971 and was succeeded as Governor and Commander in Chief by Mr Thomas Oates, C.M.G., O.B.E., on 31st October 1971. Mr Oates was created a Knight Bachelor in the New Year Honours 1972. During absences of the Governor from St. Helena, the Government Secretary Mr I. C. Rose, C.B.E., T.D., administered the Government as Acting Governor.

The Governor paid an official visit to Ascension in January/February 1972.

Sir Peter Watkin Williams succeeded Mr W. E. Windham as Chief Justice of the St. Helena Supreme Court. He visited the Island in February/March 1972, November 1972 and September 1973.

Mr G. O. Whittaker, M.B.E., succeeded Mr W. Millard as Colonial Treasurer in September 1970.

Mr I. H. Cruchley succeeded Mr R. J. Holmes as non-resident Legal Adviser in 1970 and paid visits to the Island in April 1971 and July 1972. Mr Cruchley was in turn succeeded first by Mr R. M. M. King and then by Mr F. G. Cooke who visited the Island in August 1973 to represent the Crown in an appeal to the St. Helena Supreme Court against a conviction in the Tristan da Cunha Magistrates Court.

The first elected Legislative Council under the provisions of the 1966 Constitution was dissolved on 25th March, 1972. On 10th May a General Election was held in all electoral areas excepting Upper Jamestown where, owing to the death of one of the candidates, polling day had to be postponed until 31st May. Interest in politics had markedly increased since the previous General Election in 1968. The registration, completed in March 1972, had resulted in an increase from 653 to 1,073 in the number of electors. And, whereas at the 1968 General Election all the candidates were unopposed and there were no nominations at all in two electoral areas, at the 1972 General Election all twelve seats were filled and in only two instances were candidates unopposed. Further evidence of increasing political awareness was provided by the subsequent formation of the St. Helena Progressive Party by eleven of the elected Legislative Councillors.

In October 1972 the St. Helena Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association had the pleasure of playing host to two members of the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Mr Ray Carter, M.P., and Mr Alan Haselhurst, M.P., who visited the Island before attending the 18th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Malawi. Mr G. A. Stevens, M.L.C. attended this Conference—the first time St. Helena—had been represented at such an occasion.

Mr K. G. Thomas, M.L.C., attended the 19th Conference held in London in October 1973 and had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty the Queen.

In St. Helena, as elsewhere in the world, the four year period from 1970 to 1973 saw a dramatic increase in the cost of living. In February 1971 Mr P. C. M. Sedgwick, C.M.G., was appointed as Salaries Commissioner and visited the Island to review the salaries and terms of service for Government employees. His recommendations were implemented in March 1972 with effect from 1st July, 1971. By mid-1973, however, the cost of living had risen considerably and it was found necessary to increase substantially social welfare payments and to provide a cost of living allowance for Government employees. In order partially to contain the effects of inflation the Government extended price-control and the range of essential foodstuffs imported by the Controller of Supplies.

DEVELOPMENT

During the period under review a significant step was taken with the appointment by Her Majesty's Government in 1973 of a development team to carry out a development survey. Many of the Island's problems had already been identified, and development projects undertaken over the years, mainly on an annual financing basis, but progress had been hampered by the lack of an integrated plan covering a period of years, and establishing due priorities. On 13th December 1972 the Minister of Overseas Development informed Mr Alan Haselhurst, M.P. that a Development Adviser would be appointed to the Governor's staff to draw up, with the assistance of a small team of experts, a comprehensive development plan for the Island. In February 1973 Mr C. B. Kendall was appointed Development Adviser with the following terms of reference—

‘To draw up a 5 year Development Plan for the Island, taking into consideration the economic potential of the Island's natural and human resources and the desirability of creating additional resources, employment and revenues; to

assess the need for improvements in the social services and in the infrastructure including external communications.'

'To estimate the size, source and use of the capital inflows needed for such a Plan; to examine in the light of the above the implications for government revenue and expenditure and the possibility of bringing them into balance; and the longer term prospects of self-sustaining economic growth.'

The Development Adviser spent from March to July on the Island and the specialist team—Mr J. A. Barnett (Economist), Mr J. R. Goldsack, M.B.E. (Agriculture), Mr A. D. Insull (Fisheries), Mr R. J. Wainwright and Mr I. C. Hover (Civil Aviation)—also visited for varying periods in the first half of 1973. Mr P. W. T. Henry, Forestry Adviser, Land Resources Division, also spent two months on the Island during the second part of the year and, although not part of the team, his recommendations were sought before the Development Plan was finally presented jointly to the Governor and the Secretary of State in February 1974.

In the meanwhile, during the period under review, development projects continued in several sectors at an increasing tempo as more development aid funds became available.

It was not until 1972 that a start was made on the reafforestation of the barren areas in the East and South of the Island, mostly for land reclamation purposes. Work had begun a year earlier on rehabilitation of the pastures, by treatment, planting of Kikuyu grass, and subdivision; this work was given encouragement by a visit in late 1971 of Mr M. McCrea, M.R.C.V.S., B.V.Sc., R.R.C.V.S., a livestock expert provided under Technical Assistance arrangements by the Overseas Development Administration. Much of the afforestation and pasture improvement work was unfortunately hindered by persistent drought. Following the arrival of a portable flax decorticator a pilot scheme of flax eradication was started in July 1971, though this was tied principally to the emergency production of 'green bark' as fodder for cattle during the drought periods. Emphasis was also placed on the development of biological control work for the elimination of pests and weeds. This was given impetus by the visit in early 1973 of Dr F. J. Simmonds, Director of the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, from which the Agriculture and Forestry Department has received substantial assistance in the form of beneficial insects and advice. Following a visit from Mr D. A. Braun of the Overseas Development Administration in 1970 work was put in hand to prepare a new series of maps to the scale 1:10,000 based on aerial surveys undertaken by the Royal Navy. Visits were made during 1971 and 1972 by Mr P. N. McCartney to carry out amongst other things the detailed

survey work required and in 1973 by Mr A. D. Hamilton, O.B.E., who provided further survey advice and to make recommendations on the setting up of a new land registration system.

The development and improvement of the Island's domestic water supplies was undertaken following a survey of the Island's Water Supplies in 1969 by Mr A. R. Kopec, an Irrigation Engineer from the Consultants, Sir William Halcrow & Partners, and the appointment in 1970 of a Water Engineer, Mr I. A. Williams, whose work was not complete before his tragic death in May 1973. Implementation of the Halcrow proposals, although agreed after modifications in 1971, was held up by the slow delivery of materials, and the main work on the improvement of the Jamestown water supply did not begin until late 1973. Small improvements were also effected in the two other principal reticulation systems for St. Paul's/Half Tree Hollow and Longwood, and a new supply system was constructed for Levelwood. The severe droughts during these four years emphasised the importance of improving these systems.

The main development project for the Electricity network has been the conversion of all existing 3.3 Kv lines to 11 Kv but various factors contributed to delay over this work also.

New major road works came to an end with the completion of the spectacular Sandy Bay road, while a continuing building programme of flats in Jamestown and houses in Half Tree Hollow helped to alleviate, but could not keep pace with, the main social problem of the demand for homes. As a result of the visit of Mr T. Crook, an expert in Hospital administration, at the beginning of 1972 a programme on hospital improvement was prepared but had not been started by the end of 1973.

Other visits were made by Mr J. D. Mettam of Bertlin & Partners (February 1972) to advise on Harbour development and of Captain L. B. Greensted of Trade and Tourist Industry (July 1974) to make recommendations on the development of a tourist industry.

Several other development projects were carried out not directly attributable to the St. Helena Government. A six-week scientific study by Dr R. Chester and Dr H. Elderfield was carried out in June and July 1970 on the amount of dust carried by the South East Trade winds and whether or not it contained material of a desert origin; a collection station was set up on the edge of the cliffs in the Prosperous Bay Plain area, adjacent to Gill Point. Also in November 1970, Mr J. Driver, a scientist from the National Institute of Oceanography was brought by the Royal Navy to take records of tides and waves.

In 1972 Mr W. J. Bruce of the U.K. Meteorological office paid a visit to consider both the upgrading of the Hutt's Gate meteorological

logical station, which is owned and controlled by the Ministry of Defence and is part of the World Weather Organisation, and also to consider whether the Island would be a suitable site for the establishment of a Rawinsonde Station which would be operational by February 1977. This was subsequently agreed and the future station on a site at Bottom Woods near Longwood will be the fourth of the five Upper Air projects in the U.K. programme of support for the World Meteorological Organisation's World Weather Watch plan.

In July 1970 Mr Norman Kerr, formerly Education Officer (1953 to 1956), paid a visit with two Cambridge undergraduates to initiate a scheme for the conservation of the Island's indigenous plants and trees. This project was financed by a grant made by the Council of the Royal Society. Before their departure the party arranged an exhibition in Jamestown of St. Helena's endemic plants. A further distinguished visitor in the agricultural field was Professor Harland, F.R.S., who was able to give advice on the soil and fertilisers during his two month stay in 1971.

At the end of 1973, three representatives of the South African Consultants, Lugg Harrison & Associates (Pty) Limited, including Professor W. E. Kassier of the University of Stellenbosch, carried out a study for the development of the farming lands of Messrs Solomon & Company Limited.

MISCELLANEOUS

External Communications

On 30th June, 1973 the *Good Hope Castle* sustained a serious fire at sea near Ascension Island and had to be removed from service until 1974. This badly dislocated arrangements not only for people travelling between St. Helena, the United Kingdom and South Africa, but also for St. Helenians employed in Ascension, as the vessels provide 36 deck passages between the Islands on each voyage. The Union Castle Line helpfully made special arrangement for passengers to be carried on cargo vessels and for the *Pendennis Castle* to be diverted to St. Helena in November and December 1973 on the southbound run, and again northbound in January and February 1974.

Naval and other visits

Visits by ships of the Royal Navy and Royal Fleet Auxiliaries can be summarised in the following table:

	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	—	—	<i>HMS Scylla</i> <i>HMS Gurkha</i> <i>RFA Derwentdale</i> <i>HM Submarine</i> <i>Finwhale</i>	—
February	<i>HM Submarine</i> <i>Onslaught</i>	<i>RFA Resurgent</i>	<i>HMS Danae</i> <i>HMS Achilles</i> <i>RFA Wave Chief</i>	—
March	<i>RFA Tidesurge</i>	<i>HMS Scylla</i> <i>HMS Argonaut</i>	<i>RFA Tidereach</i>	
April	<i>RFA Dewdale</i>	<i>HMS Charybdis</i>	<i>HM Yacht</i> <i>Britannia</i>	<i>HMS Apollo</i> <i>HMS Rhyl</i> <i>RFA Tidereach</i>
May	<i>HMS Blake</i> <i>RFA Tidesurge</i> <i>HMS Vidal</i> <i>HMS Tartar</i>	<i>HMS Forth</i>	—	—
June	<i>HMS Minerva</i> <i>HMS Galatea</i>	<i>HMS Gurkha</i> <i>RFA Tideflow</i>	<i>HMS Devonshire</i>	—
July	<i>HM Submarine</i> <i>Oberon</i> <i>RFA Wave Chief</i>	<i>HMS Dido</i>	<i>HMS Whitby</i>	<i>RFA Pearleaf</i>
August	—	—	<i>RFA Stromness</i>	—
September	<i>HMS Eskimo</i> <i>HM Submarine</i> <i>Cachalot</i>	<i>HMS Cleopatra</i>	<i>RFA Tideflow</i>	—
October	—	—	<i>RFA Tarbatness</i>	—
November	<i>HMS Vidal</i>	<i>RFA Tidesurge</i>	—	—
December	—	<i>RFA Green Rover</i> <i>RFA Olva</i>		

French Naval visits included those of *Le Frondeur* (May 1971), the helicopter-carrier *Jeanne d'Arc* and *Shoekher* (April 1972) and *de Grasse* (November 1972). The *Le Frondeur* brought His Excellency Le Comte Etienne de Crouy-Chanel, the French Ambassador, in connection with the 150th Anniversary of the death of the Emperor Napoleon. The visit of the *Jeanne d'Arc* was associated with the opening of the Briars Pavilion as a Museum, the property having being presented previously as a gift by Dame Mabel Brookes,

herself a descendant of William Balcombe, the occupier and host at the time of Napoleon. Other visits included those of the French fisheries research vessel *Biscaya* (February 1970) and the hydrographic research vessel *Capricorn* (November 1971), the Spanish training ship *Juan Sebastian di Elcano* (July 1972) and U.S.S. *Redstone* (October 1973).

Visits of Cruise ships comprised the T.S. *Hamburg* (June 1970), *Nordholm* (October 1970) and *Sagafford* (November 1971). The Liner *France* with nearly two thousand passengers and crew aboard arrived in January 1971 but was unable to land any of its '1,179 passengers because of the heavy 'rollers' on the day of the call. There were several visits from Russian ships, mostly research vessels, which included *Estonia* and *Elgava* (January 1970), *Pavlovsk* (August 1970) *Borovich* and *Ristna* (February 1971), *Oktyabraskaya Revoliutsiya* and *Issledovatel* (August 1971), *Mikhail Lomanosov* (February 1973) and *Bejitsa* (September 1973).

Social Service

In the educational field the four year period was notable principally for the strengthening of the St. Helena/Cheltenham link and the establishment of the Technical Trades School adjacent to the Secondary Selective School at Ladder Hill, all of these thanks to HMG's technical assistance programme.

Under the St. Helena/Cheltenham link arrangements, a series of visits by specialist tutors under the Teacher Vacation Course scheme were made—in 1970 Mr Colin Roderick (reading survey), Mrs Catherine Harrison (infant method) and Mr Nicholas Gillett (community education development); in 1971 Mrs Catherine Harrison (infant method, teaching of reading, nursery teachers' course), Mr John Andrews (physical education and recreation), Mr Jack Shepherd (local studies through science) and Mr Trevor Hearl (senior school method and educational theory); in 1972 Mr David Waters (local studies through geography) and Mrs Leonora Pitcairn (parentcraft education, play-group teacher training), who paid a return visit in 1973, due to the curtailment of the shipping services the only tutor to do so.

In April 1973 approval was given for the introduction of the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme, and by the end of the year arrangements were well in hand for the first group to embark on Bronze Award activities. The award scheme is of great social value in providing the young with additional leisure activities to develop their sense of personal achievement and service to the community.

Following the departure of the Right Reverend Edmund Capper in February 1973 the Right Reverend K. Giggall, O.B.E., was

appointed as the 10th Bishop of St. Helena and was enthroned at St. Paul's Cathedral on 20th May that year. Religion continues to play a large part in the community; a new church was completed in May 1971 at Thompson's Hill, and at the end of 1973 a new Anglican Church was nearing completion in Longwood and a site cleared for another at Levelwood.

Friendly Societies also still play an important part in the social structure of the Island and they preserve a number of interesting traditional ceremonies. The Ancient Order of Foresters celebrated its centenary on 13th December 1971, when a steeple cyprus tree was planted in Jamestown Public Gardens by the Chief Ranger, the Hon. H. J. Corker, M.B.E. This was followed in February 1973 by the Centenary of the St. Helena Working Men's Christian Association. The Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Church Lads Brigades are well supported, but the Boy Scouts suffered a loss in July 1971 with the death of the Commissioner, Mr Harry Richards, M.B.E., who had held the appointment of Assistant Government Secretary since 1962. The Girl Guides celebrated their Diamond Jubilee in October 1970.

The Government Broadcasting Station, which was transferred from the control of the Education Department to that of the Information services in July 1969, has increased in popularity throughout the Island. It operates largely on a voluntary helper basis and transmits on the medium wave band approximately 20 hours of programmes weekly, mainly light music interspersed with items of news, talks on topics of general interest, interviews, and tapes supplied by the Central Office of Information in London. Considerable assistance is given in the maintenance of the equipment, also on a voluntary basis, by members of the Diplomatic Wireless Relay Service. During 1973 trials were carried out, unfortunately without success, to extend the Station's coverage to Ascension and the St. Helenian community there.

After several years of freedom from imported diseases a severe epidemic of influenza struck the Island in June 1973 and schools were closed and leave to and from Ascension Island stopped.

The Island celebrated in December 1973 the Tercentenary of the grant by King Charles II of a Charter to the East India Company; the occasion was marked by a most attractive set of commemorative postage stamps and by a very successful issue of a 25p (Crown) coin both in sterling silver and, more generally, in cupro-nickel, many of which were issued in the weekly packet of Government employees.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE ISLAND population is of mixed origin, being descended from settlers from Britain sent out by the East India Company and from employees or slaves from the East Indies and Madagascar, as well as a small number of Chinese and Africans. The language of the island has always been English, and the English way of life is firmly established.

The population census held on the 24th July, 1966, showed a total population on St. Helena of 4,649, made up of 2,233 males, and 2,416 females. At the same date there were 476 St. Helenians on Ascension Island. 42 per cent of the population on St. Helena was composed of persons under 16 years of age and the overall density of the population on the island was 99 persons to the square mile.

A table of population statistics from 1902 to 1973 is given at Appendix III.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisations

OCCUPATIONS

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Agricultural Labourers . . .	92	201	224	257
Skilled and General Labourers . .	155	171	245	298
Building Tradesmen and Apprentices .	154	99	119	179
Fishermen and Boatmen . . .	20	20	20	22
Mechanics, Engine and Motor Drivers .	46	66	66	58

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

A comparative table of weekly wages for men in Government employment during the four years 1970 to 1973 is given below. Where rates in commerce have differed appreciably these are also given.

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Agricultural labourers	£5 to £5.75	£5 to £5.75	£6.69 to £7.73	£6.69 to £7.73 plus C.O.L.A. at £1.50
(Commercial)	£5	£5		
General labourers	£5 to £5.60	£5 to £5.60	£6.69 to £7.73	£6.69 to £7.73 plus C.O.L.A. at £1.50
(Commercial)	£5	£5		
Skilled labour	£5.60 to £7.80	£6.50	£7.73 to £8.77	£7.73 to £8.77 plus C.O.L.A. at £1.50
(Commercial)	£6 to £6.50			
Apprentices	£2.60 to £4.50	£4.50	£3.92 to £7.50	£3.92 to £7.50 plus C.O.L.A. at £1.50
(Commercial)	£3.75	£3.75		

The monthly wage rate for female employees (primarily domestic servants and shop assistants) ranged generally between £5 to £12 monthly.

Government employees averaged 45 working hours a week, employees in commerce 47 hours.

The Government is by far the largest employer, the composition of the service in full time employment in 1973 being of the following order:

<i>Sector and Department</i>	<i>Established staff (of whom from overseas)</i>	<i>Skilled Semi-skilled</i>	<i>Unestablished Unskilled</i>	<i>Apprentices and other trainees</i>
<i>Natural Resources</i>				
Agricultural and Forestry Department	23 (1)	67	83	63
<i>Social Services</i>				
Education . . .	84 (2)	3	1	—
Health . . .	61 (5)	12	2	—
Social Welfare . . .	13	6	—	—
	158 (7)	21	3	—
<i>Works and Communications</i>				
Public Works Department . . .	24 (2)	68	64	20
Electricity and Telephones . . .	19 (1)	10	8	5
Post Office . . .	5	—	—	—
	48 (3)	78	72	25
<i>Administration and</i>				
Police . . .	79 (4)	2	—	—
Total . . .	308 (15)	168	158	88

These figures excluded those overseas officers, financed by Her Majesty's Government on technical assistance terms, not held against posts on the St. Helena establishment, and approximately 150 unestablished workers employed on and paid against development projects. These latter comprised 50 skilled and semi-skilled (10 on agricultural and forestry work, 40 on public works) and 100 unskilled workers (90 and 10 respectively).

Thus the Government has been responsible for the direct full time employment of about 900 persons, male and female, on St. Helena, against approximately 380 by all other employers, and against 450 St. Helenians by the various employers on Ascension. The Government was also responsible for the part time employment of any able bodied man between the ages of 18 and 60 who could find no other work, and in 1973 this number fluctuated between 30 and 100.

COST OF LIVING

No comprehensive cost of living index is available but an index of changes in the retail prices of certain basic commodities has been maintained since 1939. Between 1939 and 1964 this index rose from 100 to 246 and in view of the changed pattern of consumption then obtaining a new index of retail prices was started with 1965 as the base year. This index, which was based on the pattern of expenditure disclosed in a sample survey made during that year, has been maintained to the present, though the index having then risen to over 171 a new base was started in 1971 following the visit of the Salaries Commissioner in that year.

The Group Weights in the Retail Price Index are distributed as follows:

Food	77 per cent
Clothing	10 per cent
Household Commodities	8 per cent
Light and Fuel	5 per cent

The food group weighting is distributed as follows:

Bread	16 per cent
Fats and Oils	16 per cent
Sugar, jams and fruit	14 per cent
Beverages	11 per cent
Rice and potatoes	10 per cent
Preserved meat and fish	8 per cent
Fresh fish	5 per cent
Vegetables	4 per cent
Eggs	4 per cent
Sauces and spices	3 per cent
Fresh/frozen meat	3 per cent

Flour	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 per cent
Cereals	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 per cent
Cheese	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 per cent
							<hr/>
							100

From the base of 100 in February 1971, the index rose to 130·71 in April 1973 and to 159·63 in April 1974. During the 1969 to 1973 period the movement of the index on the 1965 base has been

1969	—	143
1970	—	155
1971	—	171
1972	—	197
1973	—	223

A complete list of items comprised in the index, together with their prices in 1971, 1973 and 1974 is given in Appendix VII.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The principal laws in force for the protection of labour are:

The Factories Ordinance, Cap. 35

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, Cap. 132

The Contracts of Service Ordinance, 1951

The Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance, 1959
and the regulations made thereunder.

LABOUR RELATIONS

Labour inspection duties are carried out by the Social Welfare Officer who is in general supervision of labour conditions. Labour inspection has to rely exclusively on persuasion, since in the absence of legislation regulating hours of work and other general labour conditions, inspection depends on the goodwill of the employer, and complaints have to be settled by conciliation.

MIGRATION OF LABOUR

Emigration of St. Helenians to Britain has, in consequence of the Commonwealth Immigrants Acts of 1962, and also because of passage difficulties, been severely reduced. Prior to the application of the Act, an average of 75 people a year (mostly female) found domestic employment in the United Kingdom. In 1967 only 5 permit holders left the Island. Since then the position has improved and the following numbers have left the Island for domestic service in the United Kingdom during the period under review:

	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
1969	18	1
1970	25	4
1971	26	3
1972	12	—
1973	6	1

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

Apart from those employed by the Government on St. Helena, the following has been the situation in regard to other employers:

	<i>Executive and Technical</i>		<i>Clerical</i>		<i>Other Labourers</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Solomon & Co. . . .	49	19	14	18	29	1	92	38
Thorpe & Sons . . .	3	13	7	—	11	—	21	13
Cable & Wireless Ltd.	2	—	—	—	10	—	12	—
DWRS/PSA	23	—	2	—	12	—	37	—
F.R.A.S.H.I. . . .	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Benjamins	—	—	—	—	10	8	10	8
Others	—	—	—	—	23	130	23	130
	85	32	23	18	95	139	203	189

Approximately 450 St. Helenians have been employed by the various organisations on Ascension during the period 1970–73 and the following was the position at the end of the period under review:

Cable & Wireless Ltd.	129
Pan American World Airways	184
Property Services Agency	123
British Broadcasting Corporation	4
South Atlantic Cable Co.	2
Volcano Club	10
	<hr/> 452

With effect from 1st September, 1973 the Government abolished relief work, because increased relief payments to those over the age of 60 brought these payments to beyond the level of what was being paid for these light duties. As a result, several part-time workers were employed full time, and the number of part-time workers was reduced to the lowest level in many years, 11 in March 1974 compared with over 90 a few months earlier. These part-time workers are given two or three days' casual work a week according to their age and family circumstances, if they are unable to find other employment.

There were no labour disputes during the period. Problems are taken up in discussion by the Government's Labour Officer with the

St. Helena General Workers Union with which the Government's relations are good. The Union is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and is associated with the T.U.C. in London: it has a membership of about 1,000.

There is a Young Farmer's Club which has about 32 members. The Government has provided a Club House with recreational facilities, and about 4 acres of ground suitable for pasture and cultivation.

In the Agricultural and Forestry Department about 10 apprentices and 30 youths receive training in farming and forestry work. In the Public Works Department about 20 apprentices receive training in carpentry, masonry, plumbing and mechanics. At the beginning of 1973 the first of a number of technical courses, in building, was started, and those qualified have obtained or are obtaining regular employment both with the Government and with other employers, in St. Helena and in Ascension.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

THE Colony's main sources of revenue are customs duties and wharfage, and the sale of postage stamps—mainly to philatelists. In addition, a substantial grant-in-aid is received from the United Kingdom Government, while development expenditure is financed from grant from United Kingdom Development Aid. The public debt at 31st March, 1973 was £58,340.

The principal heads of revenue and expenditure during the period are set out in Appendix I, together with the principal sources of taxation and the yield from each.

The statement of assets and liabilities at 31st March, 1974 is as follows:

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>£</i>
Savings Bank . . .	524,120	Cash held locally and by Crown Agents, London	439,449
Special Funds . . .	97,352	Investments: Savings Bank	434,561
Other Deposits . . .	93,590	Investments: Special Funds	2,710
General Revenue Balance	211,256	Advances	49,598
	<u>926,318</u>		<u>926,318</u>

Customs Duties

The territory's Customs Tariff is based on the standard International Trade Classification. The majority of the rates of duty are ad valorem but there are some specific rates, notably for liquor and tobacco. Imports from Commonwealth countries are accorded a preference (usually between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent) compared with the general rate of duty. A very wide range of goods is admitted either duty free or at very low rates, e.g. foodstuffs, clothing, household goods, building materials, machinery and equipment, drugs, marine equipment, educational and cultural articles, etc. The main duty-producing items are liquor, cigarettes, petrol, confectionery and motor vehicles. Articles (other than liquor and cigarettes) carrying duties of over 25 per cent are firearms and ammunition, perfumery and cosmetics, jewellery, watches and clocks, gramophones and gramophone records, tape recorders and recorded tapes. Facilities are available for the duty-free entry of articles temporarily imported by visitors to the territory.

Death Duties

Duties are payable on all real and personal property which passes on the death of a person and are governed by the Estate and Succession Duties Ordinance. In the case of a person domiciled in St. Helena duty is payable on all property situated in the territory and all personal property wherever situated. Relief is available in respect of any duty paid in the United Kingdom on the same property. In the case of a person not domiciled in the territory, duty is only payable on real property in the territory. The duties are divided into:

- (a) Estate duty, which is a charge on the body of the estate on a scale of one half per cent over £250 and not exceeding £500, one per cent to £1,000, two per cent to £2,000, four, six and eight per cent to £3,000, £5,000 and £7,000 respectively, and scaling up to 25 per cent on estates over £60,000. No duty is payable on estates not exceeding £250.
- (b) Succession duty, which is imposed in addition to estate duty, is collected at rates according to the relationship of the beneficiary. The scale commences with succession value over £250 and not exceeding £500, the rates in the three classes concerned being one-half per cent for a husband, lineal descendent or ancestor of the deceased, two per cent for a brother or sister or their descendents and four per cent in the case of any lesser degree of relationship. The rates increase to one, four and eight per cent on a succession value not exceeding £1,000 or two, ten and twenty per cent up to £10,000, and

thereafter a scale up to four, fifteen and twenty-five per cent on a value in excess of £30,000. No duty is payable where the successor is a wife, nor on a value not exceeding £250.

Stamp Duties

Charges are levied on various classes of instruments scheduled in the Stamp Duties Ordinance, and these are collected by means of postage stamps. Some of the principal duties are:

Affidavits, declarations, etc.	25p
Contracts or agreements	from 12½p to 25p
Leases according to tenure and rental	from 5p to £2
Deed of transfer of immovable property for every £10	5p

Entertainment Tax

The Entertainment Tax (Consolidation) Ordinance imposes a tax on every ticket sold for any public entertainment. The rate varies from one half pence to one and one half pence in respect of each five pence, or part thereof, of the cost of the ticket.

Personal Tax

By virtue of the Personal Tax Ordinance (No. 13 of 1965), a personal tax is payable annually by all adult residents of the territory—(1) who have an overseas income, (2) who either have no local income tax and (3) whose total income exceeds £466 (£550 in the case of a married person). The wife of a resident paying personal tax is exempt from this tax. The rate of tax is £10, or in the case of those who pay local income tax of less than £10 the difference between the amount of tax paid and £10. For the purpose of this Ordinance an 'adult resident' means a person of 21 years of age or over who has resided in St. Helena for an aggregate period of not less than six months during the tax year.

Income Tax

Income Tax is payable on incomes derived from local sources only, in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance 1953. The present rate of tax is 6p in the £ on the first £1,500 and 9p in the £ on any excess of chargeable income of £1,500. In assessing the chargeable income a deduction of £300 is allowed to an individual who is resident in the territory, or who is a British subject. In addition, an abatement of one third of the tax payable is allowed in the case of a married tax-payer whose wife is living with him or is wholly maintained by him. Company tax is payable at 7½p in the £. A statement showing the incidence of the tax is given in Appendix IV.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

THE Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender Ordinance provides that the territory's currency should be Bank of England notes and United Kingdom coins; and this is the only currency in circulation. The amount of currency in circulation at the 31st March 1973 was estimated at £250,000.

There are no commercial banks but there is a Government Savings Bank. The aggregate depositors accounts at the 31st March during the years under review, together with the number of depositors were as follows:

				<i>No. of depositors</i>		<i>Total amount</i>
				<i>St. Helena</i>	<i>Ascension</i>	£
1971/72	.	.	.	2,107	140	419,334
1972/73	.	.	.	2,138	274	458,499
1973/74	.	.	.	2,067	300	513,309

In addition some local merchants accept cheques at their discretion. Remittances to and from the Colony may be made through the Post Office by Postal Order or money order. Larger sums may be remitted through the Crown Agents in London or through the St. Helena Government Treasury. A charge of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent is made on such larger sums.

Chapter 5: Commerce

THE value of total imports (excluding specie) during the five financial years 1969 to 1973/74 can be summarised as follows:

	1969	1970	1971/72 (15 months)	1972/73	1973/74
	£	£	£	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco	202,880	201,970	191,717	259,717	316,189
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	21,230	19,178	8,743	14,516	12,211
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	236,179	251,217	204,069	235,826	326,171
Miscellaneous and unclassified	29	5	8	211	—
	<u>460,318</u>	<u>472,370</u>	<u>404,537</u>	<u>510,270</u>	<u>654,571</u>

Details under these categories are given in Appendix II. The annual figures given above depend on the actual timings of the arrivals of the quarterly cargo vessels (four southbound and four northbound each year) which serve the island.

The sources of the annual imports over the period were:

	1969		1970		1971/72		1972/73		1973/74	
	£'000	%	£'000	%	£'000	%	£'000	%	£'000	%
United Kingdom .	249	54	287	61	261	65	303	61	346	53
South Africa .	163	35	116	24	108	27	163	33	260	40
New Zealand .	6	1.3	4	0.8	5	1	4	0.7	6	1
Canada .	1	0.31	0.01	0.01	—	—	3	0.6	—	—
Australia .	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.2	0.04	0.3	0.05	0.6	0.1
Rest of Commonwealth.	11	2.5	30	6.3	7	1.7	5	1		
Other countries .	29	6.3	36	7.6	23	5.7	21	4		

Exports

Export figures during the period were as follows:

	1969		1970		1971/72		1972/73		1973/74	
	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£
Re-exports .	99	7,509	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hides,										
scrap metal,										
lead .	—	—	3	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frozen Fish .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—

The destination of these exports were as follows:

	1969		1970		1973/74	
	£	%	£	%	£	%
United Kingdom .	5,326	71	200	100	(Not yet available)	
South Africa .	2,183	29	—	—		
	<u>7,509</u>		<u>200</u>			

Chapter 6: Production

Land Utilisation and Land Tenure

ONLY one-third of St. Helena's total area of 47 square miles is of potential agricultural value; the remainder, mostly below the 1200 feet contour, has been seriously eroded during the island's 400 years of occupation and is today either semi or totally barren. With the

exception of two or three low lying valleys, agricultural production is generally confined to the higher zones where the average rainfall is in excess of 30 inches per annum. The utilization of this potentially productive area of some 10,000 acres can be broadly classified as follows:

	<i>Acres</i>
Permanent Pasture	4,400
Phormium tenax (New Zealand flax)	3,000
Forest	2,000
Arable	600

The majority of this area is in the hands of three major landowners, the Government, Messrs. Solomon & Co., and Messrs. Thorpe & Sons, and individual Island farmers hold only small parcels of agricultural land, generally of less than 2 acres. The Government is the main primary producer of the Island and controls about half the arable land, which is mechanically cultivated, practically all the forest, and about 2,000 acres of pasture, half of which is managed as commonages where individual stockowners graze their livestock. The 3,000 acres under flax, currently unproductive, are owned almost entirely by the other two major landowners. Individual Island farmers thus play a relatively minor part in food production. Unlike other territories, there is virtually no demand from the local people for additional arable land and most Islanders are content to leave the major proportion of food production to the three large landowners.

The collapse of the fibre industry in 1966 caused by high costs of production and the increasing use of artificial fibres, has left the large phormium acreage unproductive. As there seemed to be no hope of re-establishing the production of what was St. Helena's only exportable commodity, it became desirable to eliminate the now useless phormium by replacing it with pasture and forest. Production from the arable land, pasture, and forest, is aimed at making the island as self-supporting as possible, it being now accepted that St. Helena in its limited circumstances is unable to produce an exportable commodity which can compete on world markets with modern production techniques in other more favoured territories. The import substitution goal is still far out of reach and is unlikely to be attained until large scale irrigation is available to supplement St. Helena's very erratic rainfall. To date nearly all the Island's production has been dependent on rainfall and this inevitably results in seasonal gluts and shortages; the period under review has been exceptionally dry and all production has been at a low ebb.

Land is held in fee simple or is leased. The freehold titles date back to the time of the East India Company. Many householders in

the country districts rent small parcels of land, known as Food Gardens, from Government at a very low annual rental, but very few of these gardens have irrigation facilities and production during the last few years of drought has been negligible in consequence.

Weather Conditions

There is a remarkable variation in rainfall over the island. At sea-level the average is no more than 5 inches a year; in the agricultural zone, within the 1,500 feet altitude the annual average is about 30 inches, and on the peaks, where some indigenous forest remains, the estimated rainfall is in the region of 60 inches.

The period under review was rather dismal for agriculture. 1970 began with a serious drought, which, after some light showers in January, lasted for five months with devastating effects on both food production and grazing for livestock. This drought was interrupted by three cold wet months during the winter—which enabled a potato crop to be won—but dry conditions again prevailed until the end of the year. 1971 had somewhat better rainfall but this was again below average with a consequent restriction in crop yields.

The soils of St. Helena are very heavy and intractable, becoming excessively sticky after rain and setting extremely hard when dry. The advent of rain is therefore watched anxiously by agriculturists inasmuch as, apart from the necessity of rainfall for crop production, it has a direct bearing on land preparation: after a heavy fall the land becomes too wet to work and if the farmer then waits too long while it dries, it becomes so hard that a plough cannot penetrate. It is necessary to cultivate at exactly the right time, and during 1970 and 1971 such suitable occasions were few and far between. As it was the potatoes planted in the winter rains of 1971 were finally lifted principally with pickaxes.

Adverse weather conditions continued throughout 1972 and 1973 and severely handicapped agricultural production. Rainfall has been below average for the last five years and seriously so during the period under review. Not only was crop production severely limited but water supplies themselves failed or fell to unprecedented low levels. Much effort and expense has had to be devoted to drought relief measures.

Crop Husbandry

The common potato is the most important crop produced for the local market. Under normal conditions about half the Island's requirements come from the Agriculture and Forestry Department's farms at Longwood and Woodlands and the remainder from small-

holders, most of whom are only part-time cultivators. During the years under review production has been disastrously low. The Government farms, which can be expected to market about 100 tons in a normal year, produced very little and indeed much seed was lost. The only ware potatoes which reached the market in any quantity came from a few small irrigated gardens and commanded a very high price. To meet the heavy consumer demand local traders found it profitable to import South African potatoes which were eagerly bought by the public at prices of up to 7½p per lb.

Fodder crops grown for stockfeed, consisting of maize, barley and oats, which are cut and fed green to supplement the grazing, and which account for more than half the acreage of the Government farms, were similarly severely drought stricken, thus creating stock feeding problems. Vegetables and fruit were also in very short supply throughout this period, only a small quantity coming forward from irrigated holdings, which habitually supply the bulk of the market. Solomons & Co. has established fruit orchards at Bamboo Hedge and Broad Bottom with various types of nursery stock imported from South Africa, and a start was made in strawberry production on a Government holding.

Animal Husbandry

Stock census figures from 1964 onwards are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Donkeys</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Poultry</i>
1964	686	25	925	1,168	1,230	270	9,904
1965	678	20	906	1,161	1,200	302	10,162
1966	658	25	887	1,059	1,113	333	9,611
1967	671	26	848	1,175	1,153	545	11,068
1968	698	26	780	1,209	1,205	435	11,363
1969	754	26	770	1,178	1,261	417	11,072
1970	782	19	686	1,260	1,200	370	10,856
1971	821	22	657	1,407	1,217	452	10,309
1972	853	14	609	1,425	1,362	544	11,793
1973	717	15	562	1,271	1,252	697	10,280

The desired trend—a gradual increase in the number of cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry is evident in spite of minor fluctuations. The distribution of cattle, sheep and pigs within this ten year period has been thus:

Cattle

	<i>Government</i>	<i>Solomons</i>	<i>Thorpe</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
1964 . . .	211	47	127	301	686
1965 . . .	222	47	133	276	678
1966 . . .	247	36	130	245	658
1967 . . .	298	4	122	247	671

1968 . . .	311	—	124	263	698
1969 . . .	364	29	130	231	754
1970 . . .	311	111	129	231	782
1971 . . .	355	121	113	232	821
1972 . . .	342	133	119	259	853
1973 . . .	303	101	96	217	717

Sheep

1964 . . .	327	—	115	726	1,168
1965 . . .	337	—	72	752	1,161
1966 . . .	294	—	103	662	1,059
1967 . . .	371	—	64	740	1,175
1968 . . .	381	—	61	767	1,209
1969 . . .	362	110	108	598	1,178
1970 . . .	266	208	124	662	1,260
1971 . . .	277	308	135	687	1,407
1972 . . .	292	321	106	706	1,425
1973 . . .	291	328	71	581	1,271

Pigs

1964 . . .	51	—	—	219	270
1965 . . .	62	—	—	240	302
1966 . . .	94	—	—	239	333
1967 . . .	152	—	—	393	545
1968 . . .	115	—	17	303	435
1969 . . .	92	—	34	291	417
1970 . . .	105	27	28	210	370
1971 . . .	76	133	32	211	452
1972 . . .	136	124	51	233	544
1973 . . .	199	86	95	317	697

Many unwanted and semi-wild donkeys—not shown in the above figures—still roam the Island to the detriment of unfenced gardens, but with the coming into force of the Donkeys Registration Ordinance 1972 the Agriculture and Forestry Department has made notable progress in reducing the numbers of these ownerless animals and ensuring better management and control of registered working donkeys.

There is much room for improvement in the goat situation; while there are virtually no more wild goats, the domestic goats are generally uneconomic nondescript animals kept for slaughter only. They could profitably be replaced by better quality thrifty goats producing both milk and a higher standard of carcass.

In 1971 the Island was fortunate in having a visit from Mr M. R. McCrea, F.R.C.V.S., B.V.Sc., to advise on livestock matters. There is no Veterinary Surgeon on the Island and the visit, sponsored by the Overseas Development Administration, was extremely valuable. The

adviser was able to solve many of the Island's livestock problems, including the mystery of several hitherto unexplained cattle deaths. Acting on his advice, a number of new breeding animals have been imported from U.K. The following arrived in 1973:

- 1 Red Poll bull
- 1 Large White boar
- 2 Dorset Down rams
- 2 Cheviot rams
- 6 Cheviot gimmers
- 2 British Toggenburg male goats
- 6 British Toggenburg female goats.

After a period in quarantine these animals were incorporated in the Department's herds and flocks, and will play their part in upgrading the local breeds.

The years of drought have created difficult problems in the feeding of livestock, particularly cattle. The pastures, which can be classed as rather poor quality grazing at the best of times, became very arid and could no longer support stock without supplementary feeding. The partial failure of the fodder crops on the arable land aggravated the situation, and the stock were obliged to subsist largely on feed processed from phormium leaf and on imported concentrates. In some cases water had to be carted for a long period to areas affected by the drought. Occasional showers helped to revive the pastures periodically in the higher zones, particularly where it was possible to apply the nitrogenous fertilizer Urea, but on the whole it has been a very difficult period for stock owners. More animals than usual have been sold to the butchers, particularly from the Agriculture and Forestry Department herds, in order to reduce numbers and so relieve the load on the pastures. The Agricultural Department alone lost 30 head of cattle as a direct result of the 1970 drought.

The numbers of animals slaughtered since 1964 are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
1964 . .	169	164	181
1965 . .	162	122	211
1966 . .	172	43	234
1967 . .	161	22	225
1968 . .	152	63	250
1969 . .	147	49	366
1970 . .	119	24	331
1971 . .	137	48	363
1972 . .	202	122	393
1973 . .	211	68	664

These figures represent those animals slaughtered at a registered abattoir and those inspected elsewhere by the Public Health authorities. Many more sheep and pigs are slaughtered privately by the owners on their homesteads.

For many years it has been the practice of cottagers to buy weaner pigs from the Agriculture and Forestry Department at a subsidized price and rear them to slaughter weight. It has, in fact, been difficult to keep pace with the weaner demand in previous years; however, 1973 saw an unprecedented increase in the price of imported pigmeal which has had an immediate depressing effect on pork production by individuals. The previous brisk demand for weaners fell off considerably. An Agriculture and Forestry Department weaner has been costing £4, a bag of pigmeal about £7, and the retail price of pork has been about 25p per lb.

The Island remains reasonably free from livestock diseases. Preventive inoculation of cattle against anthrax and blackquarter is carried out annually. Veterinary treatment continues to be provided by the Agriculture and Forestry Department and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The production of poultry and rabbits by the Agriculture and Forestry Department to provide breeding stock for smallholders continues to be popular. Turkeys have now been added to the project and were much in demand for the Christmas trade.

Forestry

The main objectives of the forestry policy are soil and water conservation, land rehabilitation, and the provision of timber and fuel. The island's forests thus fall into two categories: those in the higher zone above the 1,500 feet contour which help to conserve rainfall and which are the main sources of fuel and timber, and those below 1,500 feet where tree planting is used as a means to stabilize and gradually restore eroded lands in the semi-arid areas. Planting in this latter zone is restricted to acacia species. The gradual re-afforestation of suitable areas in the high zone, and also in the eroded Crown Waste lands, was slowed down by the drought in 1970 but accelerated again in 1971 when increased funds became available for the employment of labour. The planting of seedlings of *Pinus* sp. in the forest area at Horse Pasture was finally completed during 1971. However, the present dry cycle which the Island has been undergoing caused casualties even among mature trees in the high zone, notably cupressus species, and brought almost to a standstill the afforestation projects in the eroded Crown Waste Lands in the Bellstone area and Fishers Valley. Many seedlings were produced

in the two forest nurseries but rainfall was too sparse to permit them being successfully planted out. Seed of acacia species was therefore planted direct in the eroded areas in the hope that occasional showers would assist in their establishment, but met with only moderate success. The use of phormium fibre as mulch on seedling trees in dry areas has given good results. During the long dry spells attention was given to the construction of anti-erosion earthworks to prevent the barren conditions of the lower lands from spreading upwards and encroaching on good agricultural land.

The demand for firewood has been declining for the last few years as increasing use is made of more sophisticated fuels but it appears to have steadied now at a consumption of about 500 tons per year. The production of sawn timber is still low but will gradually become of greater economic importance as forests mature and modern milling machinery becomes available.

Mr P. W. T. Henry, a Forestry Adviser from the Overseas Development Administration, Land Resources Division, visited the island for seven weeks towards the end of 1973 to advise the Agriculture and Forestry Department on all forestry matters.

Agricultural and Forestry Department

Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry are the concern of the Agriculture and Forestry Department comprising twenty-seven local established staff under the control of an expatriate Agricultural and Forestry Officer. General responsibility for the Department is exercised by the Agricultural and Natural Resources Committee of the Legislative Council. Although a useful contribution is made by the private sector the Agriculture and Forestry Department remains the largest primary producer of the Island, being directly responsible for the major proportion of potatoes, vegetables, beef, mutton, weaner pigs, milk, poultry and fuel, produced on several farms all above the 1,500 feet contour in the temperate zone. A new low altitude experimental station at Sandy Bay is now becoming established for the production of tropical fruits, etc, under irrigation.

The Department provides agriculture training for about 40 youths between the age of 15 and 18. This training scheme continues to be very popular and there is keen competition for the available places. Thanks to the generosity of the Rotary Club of Exmouth, Devon, it was possible to send two of the more promising youths to U.K. for training in 1971. Both these young men are now back in St. Helena having gained experience by working on farms in Devon and Cornwall and by attending Day Release classes and brief specialised courses. They both came back with very good reports and

have subsequently been absorbed into the established staff of the Department.

The Department's pest control activities benefited very considerably from a visit early in 1973 of Dr F. J. Simmonds, a world authority on biological control. This visit provided a stimulus to the Department's work on control of agricultural pests by biological means, a work which started in a small way in 1970 and which is now gaining momentum. Results had become apparent in the control of the Potato Tuber Moth (*Gnorimoschema operculella*) which had taken a heavy toll of the Island's potato crops in past years. In view of St. Helena's isolated situation Dr Simmonds considered that biological control on the island showed a great promise and steps are therefore in hand to expand it.

The more conventional war against pests and diseases has been continued under the direction of the Department's Pest Control Officer who has also dealt with the campaign against rats in the country districts. This campaign continues to give good results in controlling the numbers of *Rattus rattus* and *Rattus Norvegicus*.

The Department has used Development Aid funds from 1971 to eliminate a portion of the phormium growing on the Central Ridge with a view to establishing pasture where practicable and forest where the land is too precipitous for pasture. Rather more than 100 acres, previously covered with unproductive phormium, are now carrying stock, but a more immediate gain has been the production of cattle feed processed from the cut phormium leaf. This product, known locally as 'green bark', has proved invaluable as a supplementary cattle feed during the long drought; indeed, had it not been available it would have been necessary to slaughter many more head of cattle.

The communal grazing areas at Sane Valley and at Man and Horse have been receiving attention. Sane Valley has been cleared of encroaching bush, and grass (*Pennisetum clandestinum*) has been planted in its stead. At Man and Horse, the Island's main grazing area for sheep, progress is being made in the erection of some miles of fencing in very precipitous country to complete the perimeter fence and to divide the area into paddocks.

A long standing agricultural problem is the extreme acidity of the Island's soils—usually in the range of pH 3.8 to pH 5.0. The application of heavy dressings of agricultural lime to correct this acidity has not been a practical proposition in the past, due to the heavy cost of importing requisite supplies. The department has carried out investigations on some local deposits of calcareous sand in Lower Sandy Bay with a view to using it in place of lime imported from South Africa. It was found to contain from 55 per cent to 70 per cent

Calcium Carbonate and preliminary experiments indicate that the solution to the soil acidity problem is at last within reach—cheaply and easily. It is hoped that the correction of the imbalance of the soil will lead to the establishment of legumes, markedly lacking in the Island's pastures at present. This is one of the matters receiving the attention of the recently appointed Agronomist.

The seemingly interminable drought has led to one positive gain: it has of necessity drawn attention to the need to exploit all possible sources of water and has led to the allocation of funds to develop them to the greatest advantage. The Agriculture and Forestry Department has thus been able to make considerable progress in the improvement of pastures by subdivision of large and unwieldy paddocks (adequate fencing costs £1,000 per mile) and the reticulation of water from the available springs.

Fisheries

Local fishermen continued to supply fish for the local market. About 20 tons of fish, mainly tuna and bonito, were frozen by Frank Robb and Associates (St. Helena Island) Ltd.

A start has been made on the compilation of statistics on fish landings in preparation for the Fishery Survey recommended in the 5 year Development Plan.

Cooperative Societies

The St. Helena Growers Cooperative Society, the only cooperative society on the Island, markets the agricultural produce, mostly vegetables, of its members and also supplies seed, tools, and other requisites at a cheap rate. There is a small trade with Ascension Island and visiting ships, but the bulk of the business is the local sale of vegetables. This Society, which provides a valuable service, has inevitably felt the effects of the long drought which seriously depressed crop yields. The annual trading figures of the Society are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Local sales</i>	<i>To ships</i>	<i>To Ascension</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£	£
1964 . .	2,148	605	66	2,819
1965 . .	2,687	524	264	3,475
1966 . .	3,840	530	43	4,413
1967 . .	2,735	362	nil	3,097
1968 . .	4,174	400	15	4,589
1969 . .	4,161	265	78	4,504
1970 . .	3,062	108	31	3,201
1971 . .	4,266	79	54	4,399
1972 . .	4,195	44	82	4,321
1973 . .	2,992	10	nil	3,002

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

General

SINCE 1941 the Government has had sole responsibility for education, and in 1967 that responsibility was delegated to the Education Committee of the Legislative Council. This body determines the policy of the Education Department.

The aim of the Education Department has been primarily through the school system, to foster resourcefulness, co-operation, skill attainment and cultural awareness in the community. The educational system is similar to that of England, in the materials and methods employed and in its basic aims, and reflects the strongly British character of the Island. Efforts are made to prepare children for adult life in St. Helena and overseas, as many from the Island emigrate. Though continuing to rise, educational standards are lower than in Britain. The population is literate.

Schooling is free and compulsory for all children between the ages of five and fifteen unless circumstances warrant exemption after the age of fourteen. Children at all schools (rising from 1,200 to 1,350 in the period under review) comprise just under one-quarter of the Island's population, as shown in Appendix III. Over the period the annual budget expenditure per child has risen from £37 to approximately £60. Expenditure including development aid expenditure for education is indicated at Appendix VIII.

Cheltenham-St. Helena Link

Since 1969, the most significant and far-reaching educational development has been the growth of the Link between the Education Department on St. Helena and the Cheltenham Colleges of Education, Bristol University and the Gloucestershire Local Education Authority, this having been sponsored by the Overseas Development Administration. This link has effectively promoted the development of Island teachers and administrators, making it both possible and desirable to reduce the number of overseas contract officers with general qualifications. It has provided a continuing professional stimulus for both local and expatriate staff.

In 1970 and 1971 the link was strengthened by visits from specialists in teacher-training, reading, science and physical education. During 1972-73 assistance in curriculum development was received through two short-term (6 to 10 weeks) visits from an adviser

in Parentcraft, Playschools and Home Economics, and a similar visit from a Geography specialist in addition to regular correspondence with previous visitors under the Link scheme. These specialists have all conducted teacher vacation courses on St. Helena, are familiar with Island circumstances, and have maintained friendly contact with St. Helenian teachers on training in the Link colleges of Cheltenham and with officers on leave in the United Kingdom.

Schools

Schools are in operation for three terms (41 weeks annually) with entry of infants and departure of seniors three times a year, though it is planned that this shall be reduced to two. In 1973 the school year was altered from the calendar year to run from September to the following August. These changes permit a complete final year of compulsory schooling for all pupils and stabilisation of school staffs as the overseas training programme is linked to the British school year. The improved Play School service has reduced the need for infant departments to accept three entries annually.

A three-tier system of first and middle schools followed by a comprehensive school has been proposed. At present the selective system, based on Moray House and local tests at age 11 plus, is used, for entry to the Secondary Selective School. Children at this school sit R.S.A. examinations as a matter of course, and 5th and 6th formers (who are paid a weekly allowance to remain in school beyond age 15) take G.C.E. 'O' level examinations.

Other schools may enter pupils for R.S.A. examinations but their curriculum is designed more to suit children's varying abilities and to meet their practical needs as well as giving a basic academic education: the majority learn basic gardening; this is encouraged by the Agricultural and Forestry Department which, in addition to carrying out periodic inspections of various other garden plots on the Island, organises an annual schools' gardening competition. All children are taught woodwork (boys) and homecraft (girls). The woodwork centres have been equipped with power tools including saws, planers and electric drills.

Children from Senior Schools who rank high in the local General School Examination (at age 14 plus) are offered places in the 5th form at the Secondary Selective School on the same basis as children from that school.

Medical and dental inspections are held regularly and treatment given as required. An eye specialist visited the Colony in 1970 and 1973 and provided spectacles where necessary. When home circumstances warrant it a free mid-day diet supplement meal is provided, mainly in the form of fruit and sandwiches.

Normal inter-school activities, sports, concerts and Open Days have continued. During 1973 preparations were made for introducing the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme to St. Helena with the first group of entrants to begin activities early in 1974. The Department broadcasts four hours of school programmes and two hours of adult educational and cultural programmes over the Government radio each week.

Visits from Cheltenham-linked tutors in 1972 and 1973 have resulted in Parentcraft and Child Care texts being adapted for use in St. Helena and the introduction of these subjects to the secondary-level schools, revision of the Home Craft (formerly Domestic Science) syllabus, and revision of the Geography syllabus. For the latter, a considerable sum was spent in furnishing the schools with new texts and references. Some additional equipment was brought, demonstrated and donated through visiting tutors.

Development Aid funds allocated for Education in 1972 and 1973 were a substantial increase used to re-equip completely the schools with the Ladybird Reading Scheme and with supplementary readers from other schemes, to purchase a quantity of lightweight stacking furniture for schools, to build an annex comprised of two classrooms, office, staff room, cloakroom and staff toilets for Jamestown Junior School, and to build a children's annex to the Public Library in Jamestown. A grant of £500 under the Overseas Development Administration's Books Presentation Programme was used to update and expand the Teacher Education Centre library. Development Aid funds granted in 1973 were used to improve the buildings of the Secondary Selective School and increase the safety of school playgrounds in Jamestown.

Community attitudes towards the schools have continued to improve, as evidenced by the increased numbers attending School Open Days, by the competition for places in the Secondary Selective School, by the increasing number of requests for children to remain in school beyond the age of fifteen and by the increased enrolment and general enthusiasm shown toward the work of the improved Play Schools. Three pre-primary centres with a total of about 100 children aged 3½-5 prepare those, whose parents wish it, for subsequent entry to primary education.

The Education Officer visited Ascension Island in November, 1970 to discuss problems of 11 plus education for its St. Helenian children as well as technical education for men employed there. In June, 1973 he revisited the Island, together with the Chairman of the Education Committee, to review educational facilities for St. Helenian pupils. These proved to be highly satisfactory.

In October 1971 a Technical Trades Instructor was appointed

under Technical Assistance arrangements, initially with a major objective of training young men for work on Ascension as well as on their home Island. Since then a successful course for building construction operatives (aged 15 plus) has been conducted in addition to in-service courses for existing Government staff.

Education Staff

The Education Officer is assisted by three Assistant Education Officers. One is responsible for Teacher Education, one acts as Headmaster of the Secondary Selective School and one organises the Department's radio broadcasting and further education, also assisting with administration and inspection. Two Organisers share responsibility for the Play Schools and advise and assist in Primary Schools and Parent-craft Education respectively. A Technical Training Instructor is in charge of the Technical Trades School and there are eleven Head Teachers. The distribution of teachers and Head Teachers is listed in Appendix VIII, showing an approximate pupil:teacher ratio of 18:1 at the end of 1973.

Teacher Education

At the end of 1973 throughout the Department there were one B.A.DIP.ED., one B.ED., three DIP.EDS., and eight CERT.EDS. in addition to one V.S.O. with a B.ED. and one with a CERT.ED. Another nine teachers on staff had been on one-year courses in the United Kingdom, the remainder having received local training only. Five or six teachers annually were in the United Kingdom for further training with the Cheltenham/Gloucestershire Link which provides courses leading to the Certificate of Education (for those with the prerequisite five 'O' levels), a locally recognised Certificate, and posts as exchange or supernumerary teachers. The Link programme has enabled the Island to benefit from the visits of college of education lecturers, advisers and practising teachers who, each year, organise varied and extremely useful 'in service' courses. Retention of overseas-trained personnel has improved over the past few years.

The Department's training of teachers in general seeks to follow up the Link programme ideas. All teachers are encouraged to attend further education classes and holiday courses. In addition to many passes in R.S.A. Examinations, teachers were successful in 54 G.C.E. 'O' level papers and completed 41 professional assignments for submission to Link tutors during the period 1970-73. Promotion depends upon evidence of academic improvement in addition to successful professional practice. Teachers of recognised potential are

recommended for United Kingdom training under the Link programme.

Depending upon the requirements of the Department, up to five Trainee Teachers are engaged each year. In 1971 the suitable applicants for teacher training were persuaded to continue their schooling in the new 5th and 6th forms of the Secondary Selective School. Selected teachers were thus able to attend (full-time) one term refresher courses and the final term of 1971 was devoted to the discussion and formulation of revised educational aims and schemes of work by groups of teachers for all subjects. Senior staff absences necessitated the closure of the Teacher Education Centre for the first two-thirds of 1972. Since then, entrants to the profession have tended to be older and better qualified graduates of the 5th and 6th forms. During their year of initial training, and the three years as Pupil Teachers which normally follow, they are expected to attend further education classes and holiday courses offered by the Department. With one group of Trainees graduating in August 1973 and a new group ready to begin in January 1974, the staff of the Centre were fully engaged with 'in-service' assistance to teachers during the final third of 1973.

In January 1973 a Parentcraft Education Centre was opened and twelve Playschool Teacher Trainees were engaged to operate the Play Schools and study for a local qualification plus the N.A.M.C.W. (London) Certificate in Basic Child Care. Nine of these successfully completed their courses in December 1973 to qualify as Play School Teachers. Thirty-nine school children also passed the Basic Child Care examination in 1973.

Further Education

In addition to the programmes of the Teacher Education Centre and the Technical Training Centre, classes of academic and professional content are held on Saturday mornings at the Secondary Selective School, while those of a more practical nature are held in Jamestown during the week with Woodwork also being offered in two country districts.

The overall aim is to broaden the general knowledge, experience, practical ability and interests, particularly of young adults. Students find the classes useful in preparing themselves for courses overseas. Many who attend are teachers but increasing numbers of others are joining, some of whom are released by Government departments for this purpose. The programme is dependent upon availability of suitable instructors and public response to courses offered. All classes are free.

The continuing success with external examinations, and the trend for more mature students to favour 'O' levels while younger students qualify for R.S.A.'s, is encouraging. Passes achieved during the period 1970-73 were 262, of which there were 81 G.C.E. 'O' level and 1 'A' level passes.

The Public Library in Jamestown houses some 13,000 books and a wide range of periodicals and other informative material. Small branch libraries exist and, in addition to small libraries in each school, there is a professional library at the Teacher Education Centre.

PUBLIC HEALTH

General Health

St. Helena has one of the most temperate climates in the world. The Island is mountainous, the upper regions being cool and damp and Jamestown dry and warm. There is no industrial pollution. There are no endemic diseases of note, but the population is unusually susceptible to epidemic afflictions which may be attributable to the Island's isolation.

In spite of the low income of the population and limited supplies of certain foodstuffs (particularly fresh meat, fish and fruit), obvious signs of malnutrition are remarkably scarce.

Infestation with ascaris and enterobius are common and troublesome. Prophylactic measures to eradicate them have so far proved unsuccessful.

Although amoebiasis is occasionally seen, it is rarely the cause of illness. Malaria, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Typhus and Plague are unknown and there has been no case of Typhoid contracted on the Island within memory. Tuberculosis continues to be very uncommon and no new case has been found since 1962. Tetanus is an ever present potential danger and visitors and immigrants are advised to have themselves immunised before arrival.

Venereal Disease is at present very uncommon but with increasing contact with the outside world great vigilance has to be exercised.

The Island is free of poisonous snakes, spiders and disease-carrying insects. Small scorpions are occasionally seen in the lower regions but rarely cause trouble. However large numbers of fleas, flies, cockroaches and mosquitoes cause irritation, but certain control measures are carried out.

All confinements are undertaken in the General Hospital, there being an average of 120 deliveries a year.

Ambulant patients for elective major surgery or other specialist attention are sent to Cape Town on the regular monthly passenger/

cargo vessels. All emergencies, however, must be cared for on the Island, as must the seriously ill from whatever cause.

The Island was without the services of one of its three doctors for nine months during 1971 thereby increasing the work load of the remaining two. There was also a prolonged delay in filling the vacancy of Dental Officer, but this was remedied in mid-1973.

The recurrent delay in the supply of drugs due to difficult communication with the rest of the world and the infrequent shipping continues to be a cause for concern.

The general state of health of the population has continued to improve despite severe shortages of fruit and vegetables resulting from the prolonged droughts.

The high incidence of late onset type diabetes and asthma type chest conditions (often secondary to ascaris infestation) continues to consume a high proportion of expenditure, as does the vulnerability of the population, due to its isolation, to epidemics of imported respiratory viruses.

An epidemic of acute nephritis, not seen in the Island since the 1950's, began in the second half of 1972. This was preceded by a recrudescence of rheumatic fever which reappeared in the mid 1960's after an absence of some 10-15 years.

A pandemic of A type influenza occurred between May and July 1973. This was notable in resulting in a low mortality in comparison with previous similar virulent epidemics having a high incidence of influenzal pneumonia. The source of this epidemic was not discovered.

An epidemic of mumps, the first since 1952 and imported from Ascension, occurred in late 1972 and continued through until the end of 1973.

An epidemic of Rubella, also the first since 1952 and similarly imported from Ascension, became apparent in July, 1973 and continued throughout the year.

The birth rate appears to be continuing steadily at a level some 25 per cent above that of 1961-62, and a significant shift in the already unbalanced population seems inevitable unless an energetic Family Planning programme is started. Further, the housing shortage is likely to become more acute. A Family Planning Association was originated during 1970 but is not fully functional.

Medical Facilities

The General Hospital, completed in 1955, provides for the out-patient needs of Jamestown and its surrounding districts, as well as accidents and injuries throughout the Island, and the in-patient needs of the population.

The Mental Hospital, built in 1954, accommodates the mentally ill and those in need of greater care and attention than can be provided in the Parish Home, which cares for the otherwise homeless aged.

Regular visits by the Medical Officers and by the Midwife and District Nurse to five country clinics supply the Out-patient needs of the rural population, including the supervision of Child Welfare and Ante-Natal care.

The new Dental Clinic in Jamestown and a full dental service to the country districts provided by the Mobile Dental Unit has been fully operational during the period when the post of Dental Officer has been filled and increasing numbers are obtaining the benefit of these improved facilities which have been provided from Development Funds.

Hygiene and Sanitation

The Public Health Inspector carries out all supervisory duties, including the supervision of food supplies and their manufacture, the proper maintenance of sewage disposal, water supplies and general standards of hygiene, including disinfection of premises. He is also in charge of the Rodent Control Campaign in built-up areas.

All houses in Jamestown and an increasing number in the country districts have piped water supply.

Elsewhere supplies are obtained from centrally placed storage tanks or nearby springs. Following upon the 1969 Report on the Water Resources of the Island, proposals have been approved for improvement in filtration, storage and transmission of water.

Waterborne sewage disposal is universal in Jamestown and septic tank systems have been installed in some houses in the country districts. Elsewhere the occupier is responsible for the disposal of waste from chemical or simple bucket latrines.

Staff

A system similar to the National Health Service in Britain is available.

The establishment of senior staff consists of a Senior Medical Officer, two Medical Officers, a Dental Officer, a Matron and three Nursing Sisters.

These posts are open to those with qualifications registrable in the United Kingdom. Nursing Sisters must also be State Certified Midwives.

The locally trained nursing staff of the hospital consists of three Staff Nurses, five Senior Nurses, twelve Nurses and Probationers and two Male Nurses. Of these, fourteen have between five and twenty years' experience but only one has a recognised nursing qualification.

The Public Health Inspector has two trainee Assistants. The Laboratory Technician and his two Assistants carry out all investigations commonly required. For specialised investigations, specimens are sent to South Africa or to the United Kingdom. The Midwife and District Nurses provide the Ante-Natal, post-Natal, Infant and Child Welfare Services. In addition, they undertake home and district nursing.

The Mental Hospital is under a Nursing Supervisor who is assisted by a staff of two female Nurses and two Male Nurses.

The Dental Officer is assisted by a Dental Mechanic, Assistant Dental Mechanic and two Chairside Assistants.

The Administrative Assistant is responsible for the administrative office and is assisted by four full-time Clerks.

Preventive Medicine

Increasing numbers are making use of the facilities offered at the Infant and Child Welfare Clinics and are obtaining immunisation against Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Smallpox and Poliomyelitis.

In January, 1972, Mr T. Crook, D.P.A. Hospital Consultant, visited to recommend improvements to the General Hospital and related services. His comments related to minor improvements in facilities in the wards (hot water supply, curtaining around beds, etc) together with improved facilities for the Nursing Staff. The renewal of the laundry facilities, laboratory, dispensary, Out-patient and storage room also featured.

Expenditure and Statistics

Departmental expenditure, both recurrent and in respect of development funds is given in Appendix I. Medical statistics are set out in Appendix IX.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Social Welfare Committee of the Legislative Council has general responsibility for the Government Social Welfare Department, and is concerned with a wide range of matters including the Parish Home and Children's Home, housing priorities, playgrounds, parks, social centres, markets and the recruitment of labour. The Social Welfare Department is headed by the Social Welfare Officer, who is

also the Children's Officer, School Attendance Officer, Probation Officer and Warden of the Children's Home, and is responsible for the recruitment of domestic servants for employment in the United Kingdom. The Labour Officer in the Department recruits St. Helenians for employment in Ascension Island.

The Social Welfare Department handles the large volume of case work arising from its manifold functions. It has direct contact with the International Social Services of Great Britain, from whom it has received valuable help over problems of the maintenance of families left in St. Helena without means of support, and over investigations of the cases of Islanders in trouble in the United Kingdom.

The Department also assists Islanders taking advantage of the Government's Housing Assistance Scheme by investigating their requirements, preparing their estimates, and completing and submitting the necessary forms. The Housing Assistance Board was formed in 1964, since when 246 Repairs, 109 Improvement/Extensions, and 108 New Constructions have been completed.

In the past the Social Welfare Committee was responsible for the maintenance of the Old People's Home (the Parish Home) through the collection of rates, aided by an annual grant by the Government. In 1973 this Institution was transferred to the Government budget, the rates being paid into Central Government funds, with the Social Welfare Committee and the Department still maintaining responsibility. The Parish Home cares for the aged, the destitute and infirm under comfortable and pleasant living conditions; it can accommodate thirty-six people, and in December 1973 there were twenty-nine (sixteen men and thirteen women) in residence. In certain cases relatives contribute towards upkeep.

In September 1973 the Government was enabled to introduce higher relief payments, based on a weekly payment of £2.50 for a single person living alone, £3.50 for a couple, and 50p for each additional dependent up to a maximum of £5 a week. This higher rate of payment enabled the system of relief workers, men aged over 60 carrying out light (and generally unproductive) duties to supplement their previous relief payments, to be abolished. As a result of the new relief rates 231 necessitous persons at the end of 1973 were in receipt of weekly amounts varying between 25p to £5; 135 received the single person payment of £2.50, 50 persons at abated rates less than this, 18 couples at the £3.50 rate, 15 couples at abated rates between £2.70 and £3.20, and 13 families received amounts from £4 up to the maximum of £5.

Although the Government is the largest provider of relief to the poor and needy, it is not alone in doing so. The Solomon Trust Fund grants 30p monthly to 60 beneficiaries, the Alexander Bequest

Fund gives 25p monthly to 30, and the Arnold Memorial Fund gives up to £5 to those in need of immediate assistance, and additionally pays part or the whole cost of dentures or spectacles for those in need.

The Lady Field Home for Children accommodates twenty-eight children. It is comfortable, with all modern conveniences, and stands in pleasant surroundings. After school hours the boys work in the kitchen and flower gardens; the vegetables produced are used in the Home. The girls attend sewing and knitting classes. Some of the garments produced are worn by the children themselves. Other items made by them are sold at Church Bazaars. From the proceeds they purchase more materials, give a donation to their Church, and share a small sum amongst all the children in the Home as pocket-money. All of the older children help in the running of the Home and are brought up under conditions as near as possible to those as generally found in an average private home. Basically, they are being trained to become good citizens.

Social Centres in three country districts and in Jamestown continue to play a valuable part in the social and recreational life of the Island. Development Aid funds have been allocated to assist in their rehabilitation.

Social group activities are organised by Women's Institutes, Parent/Teacher Associations and branches of the Red Cross, the Women's Corona Society, the District Community Social Centres and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. There are clubs or associations for Cricket, Football, Tennis, Badminton, Golf, Rounders, Basketball, Skin-Diving, Whist and Rifle Shooting, and also a Young Farmers Club. The Rifle Clubs are small-bore clubs affiliated to the Rifle Association. The traditional annual shooting competition is very keenly contested by teams from every district. Women are such good shots that they compete with men on equal terms.

In addition, there are Scouts, Cubs, Rangers, Guides, Brownies and a company of Church Lads Brigade. The Jamestown Troop of Scouts enjoys an annual traditional two weeks' camp in the country; the Rangers camp for one week. All these groups share much of the credit for the absence of serious crime on the Island.

Many Islanders make financial provision for sickness and burial expenses by subscribing to one or more of the six friendly benefit societies which have a total membership of approximately 3,000. All of these societies are subject to regulations made under the Friendly Societies Ordinance. They continue to play a very important part in the social structure and the preservation of traditional ceremonies.

Workmen's compensation is payable as follows:

For death:

Dependents receive £350 or 36 months' wages, whichever is the less.

For permanent total disablement:

Adult: £450 or 48 months' wages, whichever is the less.

Minor: £450 or 96 months' wages, whichever is the less.

Compensation is also payable where injuries lead to permanent partial disablement, the amount payable being dependent upon the degree of disability.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

There is a serious housing shortage on St. Helena, and at the end of 1973 there was an unfulfilled requirement for over 70 housing units, probably the gravest social problem to be considered under the Development Plan.

Although much private building is undertaken as a result of wages earned by St. Helenians on Ascension, there is a steady demand for financial assistance from the Government, both for loans and grants; these are considered by the Housing Assistance Board, which was first set up in 1964, applications from private house owners being for repairs, improvements and new constructions.

From the time when the Board was set up until the end of 1971 the following applications had been covered and the following funds made available:

	No.	Grant £	Loan £	Total £
Repairs . . .	251	9,124	7,704	16,828
Improvements .	107	2,462	7,079	9,541
New Constructions	109	8,435	26,210	34,645
	<hr/> 466	<hr/> 20,021	<hr/> 40,993	<hr/> 61,014

This assistance was financed both from Development Aid funds (£42,375) and from the Budget (£16,798).

Further approvals given by the Board up to the end of March 1973 comprised the following:

	No. £	Grant £	Loan £	Total £
Repairs . . .	4	150	500	650
Improvements .	4	—	1,150	1,150
New Constructions	14	—	4,800	4,800
	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 150	<hr/> 6,450	<hr/> 6,600

Assistance up to a maximum of £600 is assessed by the Board on the merits of each case and the extent to which assistance is likely to result in either safeguarding existing accommodation or producing additional housing of adequate standard. In the case of repairs, assistance is afforded by loan and/or grant according to the applicant's circumstances, the grant element ranging from nil to 100 per cent of the assistance approved. Assistance for improvements and new construction is similarly assessed but in such cases the grant element does not normally exceed 50 per cent of the total assistance approved. Furthermore, assistance is restricted to those cases where the applicant is making a reasonable contribution of his own (normally not less than 10 per cent of the total cost of the project). Assistance is provided in the form of building materials at cost, and in approved cases the labour costs are paid in whole or in part from Board funds. No assistance is given in the form of cash. Households able to carry out their own work, but lacking the necessary tools, are able to borrow what they require from a tool stock purchased by a small Development Aid project.

Development aid has also financed a building programme of blocks of flats in Jamestown and houses in Half Tree Hollow and elsewhere, carried out directly by the Public Works Department. In 1970/71 the Department erected two 3 bedroom bungalows at Half Tree Hollow, and in Jamestown a three-storey block of flats was built at the Botanical Gardens to accommodate six tenants and a hitherto dilapidated building was converted into a two-storey dwelling to house six families.

In 1972 and 1973 two further houses were built at Half Tree Hollow and two further blocks of flats, each housing 6 families, constructed on the site of an old dilapidated building known as the Harris building, the purchase of which was paid from Development funds.

For staff housing, a three bedroom house was built adjacent to the Mental Hospital at Half Tree Hollow, and three properties purchased—Seaview as a residence for the Chief Justice on his visits to the island and to accommodate other official visitors, the old house of Wranghams on which a start was made on its renovation by the trainees of the Technical Trades Centre, and a bungalow for the new resident Legal Adviser.

Chapter 8: Legislation

DURING the years under review Ordinances enacted for St. Helena amounted to six in 1970, eight in 1971, thirteen in 1972, and nine in 1973, a total of 36 in the four year period.

The 1970 Ordinances included the English Law (Application) Ordinance to provide for the application of the law of England to St. Helena; a Trade (Licensing) Ordinance to provide for the licensing of certain Trades in the island; and an Ordinance to amend the Criminal Jurisdiction of the Magistrate's Court.

In 1971 the main Ordinances enacted included the Decimal Currency Ordinance, providing for St. Helena legislation to be adapted in respect of bills of exchange, bank balances and other instruments as a result of the introduction of decimal coinage to the Island; the Overseas Companies Registration Ordinance; and in addition four amendment Ordinances in respect of the Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender Ordinances, the Loan (Electricity) Ordinance 1967, the Savings Bank Ordinance and the Water Supply Ordinance.

The 1972 legislation included the Audit Ordinance, the Consular Relations Ordinance, the Liquor Ordinance and the Immigration Ordinance. Amendment Ordinances were enacted in respect of the Animals (Diseases) Ordinance, the Statutory Fees and Charges (Revision) Ordinance, the protection of Animals Ordinance, the Personal Tax Ordinance and the Firearms Ordinance.

Apart from the Appropriation Ordinances, legislation in 1973 was restricted to the Currency (Commemorative Coinage) Ordinance and five Amendment Ordinances in respect of Forestry, Harbours, Overseas Companies (2 Ordinances) and Trespass.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE Judicial System consists of four courts:

The Supreme Court

The Chief Justice presides over the Supreme Court which has full criminal and civil jurisdiction. Criminal cases are dealt with according to English procedure, as far as local circumstances permit: the trial of the prisoner is by Jury of eight. The Court, which is situated

in Jamestown, also has Probate, Admiralty and Divorce divisions. Appeals lie to the Court of Appeal in London and under certain circumstances to the Privy Council. The Governor officiates as Acting Chief Justice when the Chief Justice is not present on the Island. The Superintendent of Police has also been performing the duties of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, until such time as a substantive appointment to the latter post has been made.

Cases dealt with in the period under review were:

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Divorce . . .	3	5	8	3
Arbitration . . .	1	1	—	—
Criminal Cases . . .	3	4	3	4
Civil Suits . . .	2	4	4	2
Probate Cases . . .	—	—	28	25
Total	9	14	43	34

The Magistrate's Court

The Magistrate is the Sheriff, who is also a Justice of the Peace. There are four other Justices of the Peace, any three of whom can sit in the Magistrate's Court. Appeals lie to the Supreme Court.

The Small Debts Court

Any three of the Justices appointed by the Governor may sit in this Court, which hears civil cases for the recovery of a debt not exceeding £50. Cases seen during the period were:

1970	2
1971	Nil
1972	2
1973	16

The Juvenile Court

This is held by a panel of three Justices, the only other persons present in the Court being the Police Prosecutor and the parents of the accused child. No separate remand home exists, but the newly constructed female wing of the Prison has been used to accommodate the more unruly juveniles, when no adult females are present.

Crime

At the beginning of the period serious crime was slightly on the increase, mainly through the activities of a hard core of young offenders who spent most of their time in prison, only to commit further offences when they achieved a short period of freedom. In April 1971, an ocean going yacht valued at approximately £30,000

was stolen from its moorings in the harbour, only to be apprehended by a Brazilian Navy vessel before it could reach South America. The St. Helenian and his young son found with the yacht were later held in Brazil. There was also a general upward trend in the pattern of petty offences such as assaults, traffic offences, and offences against the Police Ordinance.

In 1972 and 1973 there was some improvement, though there has been little change in the pattern of reported crime in the cases presented to Court. Thefts continued to occupy top place in cases reported, but the majority of these involved very small amounts of cash. One female was convicted on nine counts of forgery and uttering false documents after systematically making withdrawals from a deposit account. The amount involved was over £500.

The 1972 record of juvenile crime, when 21 children were charged in Court, was fortunately not repeated in 1973 when two juveniles only appeared before the Magistrates. This reduction can undoubtedly be attributed to strength increases and increased night beat activity.

Police action in support of the Customs department in their endeavour to prevent pilfering from ships' cargo resulted in 18 members of the dock labour force receiving sentences from one month's imprisonment to suspended sentences for varying periods.

Statistics for cases taken to court for the last four years are:

1970	1971	1972	1973
86	98	99	88

The Social Welfare Officer carries out the duties normally undertaken by the Probation Service in the United Kingdom, which includes pre-sentence reports and prison after care.

POLICE

The members of the Police Force are recruited locally with the exception of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent (Ascension Island).

The present authorised establishment is one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent, one Inspector, three Sergeants, one Sergeant Warder, twenty Constables, two Policewomen and two Cadets, of whom the Assistant Superintendent, one Sergeant and eight Constables are posted to Ascension. It has been gratifying that recent applications to join the Force have exceeded vacancies offered.

During 1972 two locally recruited Policewomen were introduced into the Force; this has been an unqualified success, as they have been accepted wholeheartedly by members of the public and the Police Force alike. Both policewomen successfully attended the Recruits Course at the Police College Hendon.

The introduction of female civilian clerks into the Force has released Constables for general duties.

Three male Constables and one Sergeant/Warder have attended courses of instruction in the United Kingdom and all qualified with excellent reports.

The Force throughout has been equipped with a more practical and attractive uniform, with separate drill tunics for ceremonial parades.

The Superintendent of Police is also responsible for Passport Control, Immigration and Emigration, and the Fire Brigade and Lifeboat Services. The Lifeboat has undergone a complete overhaul and refit, including fibreglassing the hull, fitting of long distance radio, and engine repairs. The labour for the project was supplied from the prison population and police personnel under the supervision of a retired Master Mariner, thus reducing the overall cost very considerably. All members of the Force have been trained in Fire Engine operation and all schools have received lectures on simple fire precautions. The Brigade has been kept busy with grass and bush fires caused by the prolonged drought conditions.

The local auxiliary force of eleven special Constables continues.

PRISON

The Superintendent of Police is also the Superintendent of Prisons. The Jamestown Prison has a staff of three—one Sergeant/Warder, one Assistant Warder, one Matron.

A separate female wing has now been established providing adequate and secure accommodation for three females. This wing is used as required for the detention of juveniles when no females are under sentence. This extra accommodation has greatly assisted the work of the Courts in dealing with females and juveniles.

Prison population for the years under review has been:

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Male Prisoners . .	11	20	5	8
Female Prisoners . .	—	1	—	1
Juveniles on remand . .	—	—	3	—

All prisoners have been employed on general labour in the prison, carpentry and the use of certain power tools. Many useful outdoor tasks have been performed for the benefit of the community

generally. All labour squads have worked with considerable enthusiasm. Prison discipline has been excellent with only one disciplinary case being heard by the Superintendent during the period under review. The interior of the prison has been completely refitted and redecorated to provide secure and acceptable accommodation for 10 male prisoners and three female prisoners in completely separate wings, supervised by the resident Sergeant/Warder and Matron respectively.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

WATER SUPPLIES

FOLLOWING the Survey and Report on the Water resources of St. Helena carried out in early 1969 by Mr A. R. Kopec of the Consulting Engineers, Sir William Halcrow and Partners, work on the improvements recommended commenced in 1970 under the direction of a Water Engineer appointed under technical assistance arrangements by the Overseas Development Administration. Many factors have unfortunately delayed the implementation of the first stage of this project—slowness in delivery of the material, the delayed appointment of an Inspector of Works, and the death of the Water Engineer in early 1973, so that real progress only began to be made at the end of the period under review. In the meanwhile the succession of unprecedented droughts served to emphasise that a first priority should be given to more storage.

There are no central waterworks, but piped supplies are provided to different areas on the Island from various springs and streams; the principal system supplies Jamestown, while other major schemes cover Longwood, and the St. Paul's and Half Tree Hollow areas; the main development project covers improvements to all three main systems, beginning with Jamestown, in respect of improvements to intakes, further storage, replacement of piping, treatment and metering.

Other smaller supplies cater for the more limited demands in other remoter areas. One such scheme was completed in 1971, for Levelwood; here, some 2,400 feet of 4 inch galvanised pipe was laid from the intake in the higher reaches of Deep Valley at 2,000 feet above sea level to a main 20,000 gallon storage tank at Taglate, distributing to smaller tanks at Silver Hill and Bellstone for the communities in these areas, where a total of 22 consumers were connected.

The droughts have led to an increasing amount of bowsering of water, and special grants in respect of drought relief were approved in 1970 and 1973, out of which water bowzers and other transport vehicles, tanks and miscellaneous equipment were obtained. Special attention has also been given to the conservation of as much water as possible from springs and catchments.

Apart from the Levelwood consumers 37 private branch line extensions in other areas have been installed.

Electricity Supply

The Electricity Supply for the Island is provided by the Electricity & Telephone Undertaking, which is controlled by the Government. General responsibility for this undertaking is vested in the Public Works & Services Committee of the Legislative Council, which is also the Electricity Authority for the Island. As well as generating and distributing electricity, the Undertaking carries out wiring installation work in the Government Departments and for other existing and prospective consumers. Private electrical contractors are also available to do this type of work. Three blocks of flats were wired by the Undertaking during the period under review. It is responsible for maintaining all Government electrical equipment.

The generating station is in Jamestown and contains three 150 kW Mirrlees Blackstone Diesel Generating Units. It relies solely upon imported diesel fuel oil which is normally received four times per annum.

Supply to consumers is given at 230 V single phase 50 Hz or 400/230 V 3 phase 50 Hz for power. In the area of Jamestown near the Power Station the supply is given directly from the station bus-bars but in Upper Jamestown and elsewhere it is given from the high voltage network which covers the central section of the Island and is now in the form of a ring main. This will form the backbone for extensions to meet Island requirements in the future.

The high voltage system operates at 3,300 volts but work has commenced to upgrade this to 11,000 volts to meet future load requirements and extensions of the electricity supply. When the system is operating at 11 kV the capacity will be sufficient to cater for any likely development of the Island for many years.

The transmission system at present comprises nine miles of overhead line, operating at 3,300 volts, and eight miles of overhead line, for the low voltage system.

The maximum demand at the Power Station in 1973 was 272 kW in October. This is 13 per cent above the figure of 240 kW in 1972 which was 9 per cent above the 1971 value of 220 kW.

During 1973 1,000,595 units were generated compared with 816,433 in 1972, an increase of $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This compares with an increase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent during 1972 over 1971.

The number of consumers now served is 766 compared with 736 at the end of 1972 and 660 at the end of 1971.

Present charges for electricity are:

Domestic, commercial or industrial lighting, radio receivers, clocks etc.	3p per unit
Power for domestic or commercial purposes	2p " "
Industrial purposes as approved by the Electricity Authority	1½p " "

Consumption under each category is recorded by a separate meter installed for the purpose. Accounts are rendered quarterly.

Charges for providing a service line in excess of twenty-five yards from existing mains to consumers premises are:

Single phase supply	22½p per yard of excess length
Three phase supply	35p " " " " "

plus one half the cost of any poles required and erection thereof in each case.

Public Works

As in previous years, the main building effort of the Public Works Department has been concerned with the housing programme (see Chapter 7 above) during the whole period under review. Apart from this, the Department at the beginning of the period converted one of its storerooms into a female prison, reconstructed another building for use as a store, extended the Government Garage to provide an additional store and a small petrol store, constructed the Isolation Block at the Hospital and extended the Public Library by adding the children's annexe.

In 1972 and 1973 the main additional building work consisted of a new classroom block for Jamestown Junior School, the completion of the Isolation Unit at the Hospital and the conversion of the Bond Store into the main three storey departmental store.

Chapter 11: Communications

COMMUNICATIONS between St. Helena and the United Kingdom and between St. Helena and South Africa continued to be maintained during the period from 1970 to 1973 by the *Southampton Castle* and

Good Hope Castle, cargo-passenger ships of the Union Castle line carrying 12 cabin passengers and providing a schedule service of 15 northbound and 15 southbound calls. The *Good Hope Castle* was withdrawn from service following a fire in mid-1973, but to alleviate the difficulties caused by this disaster the Union Castle Line made arrangements for the *Pendennis Castle* to make four calls at St. Helena, two northbound and two southbound, between October 1973 and February 1974. In addition to the calls by the above vessels, cargo ships of the Clan Line made an average of four northbound and four southbound calls each year.

Non-scheduled ships calling at St. Helena during the period included Royal Naval warships and submarines, the French aircraft carrier *Jeanne d'Arc* and attendant support vessel, Royal Fleet Auxiliary tankers, an annually increasing number of yachts, and also other ships which included Soviet and Korean fishing vessels, and tankers calling with medical cases. Cruise liners included the *France*, *Sagafjord* and *Hamburg*.

The number of vessels calling during the period was as follows:

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Merchant Ships . . .	39	41	42	36
Warships . . .	11	7	9	2
Yachts . . .	25	23	33	31
Other . . .	23	35	25	20
Total . . .	98	106	109	89
<hr/>				
Total tonnage . . .	169,856	178,097	174,148	170,935

The only port in St. Helena is Jamestown, which is an open roadstead with good anchorage for ships of any size. Navigation lights are installed on the beacons at Ladder Hill and Mundens Point to assist ships calling at the port during the hours of darkness.

ROADS

At the beginning of the period under review, the final stages of the spectacular Sandy Bay road were completed and widening and other improvements made to the Ladder Hill road, the main road out of Jamestown to the rest of the Island; here improved passing bays were constructed, and the widening operations has permitted two way traffic along certain lengths of this inevitably difficult and tortuous road.

A road known as the Gordon's Post road has been upgraded and now provides improved access from Jamestown via the Longwood road to the central and southern parts of the Island.

Repairs and resealing of roads in all areas have continued, and a start has been made on the construction of a new road at Longwood Hangings.

POST AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES

The main Post Office is in Jamestown. Letter and parcel mails are carried by ships of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company and the Clan Line on their way from Great Britain to South Africa and vice versa. There is no air mail service, but air mail is accepted and despatched by surface mail to Great Britain and South Africa for onward transmission by air to destination. In addition to an ordinary money order service there is a telegraphic money order service between St. Helena and both Great Britain and South Africa. British postal orders are issued and paid.

Internal deliveries and collections are made daily from Mondays to Fridays at eight of the sub-post offices established in the country districts. Internal postage rates are: packets not exceeding 3 ozs., $\frac{1}{2}$ p; exceeding 3 ozs. but not exceeding 5 lbs., $2\frac{1}{2}$ p; delivery and collection by private bag, an inclusive annual fee of £3.

The following special stamp issues were made during the period:

<i>1970</i>		
<i>St. Helena</i> Centenary of the Death of Charles Dickens.	<i>Ascension</i> Deep Sea Fish.	<i>Tristan de Cunha</i> Centenary of the British Red Cross Society.
Centenary of the British Red Cross.	Royal Naval Crests.	Crawfish.
Military Uniforms.		
<i>1971</i>		
St. Helena Holding the True Cross.	New Decimal Definitive	50th Anniversary of the Shackleton- Rowette Expedition.
150th Anniversary of the Death of Napoleon.	Royal Naval Crests.	Island Families.
Military Uniforms.		
<i>1972</i>		
Military Uniforms. Royal Silver Wedding.	Royal Naval Crests. 50th Anniversary of Shackleton's Death. Royal Silver Wedding.	Longboats. Royal Silver Wedding.

	1973	
Military Uniforms.	Royal Naval Crests.	Golden Jubilee.
		St. Mary's Church.
Wedding Princess Anne.	Turtles.	Challenger Centenary.
Tercentenary East India Company Charter.	Royal Marines.	Anniversary of Return.
	Wedding Princess Anne.	Wedding Princess Anne.

Cable and Wireless Limited operates a communications service between St. Helena and the outside world, including a radio-telephone service between St. Helena and Europe, North and Central Africa and the Republic of South Africa.

The Diplomatic Wireless Relay Service, established on the Island in 1968, provides a link for official telegraphic traffic to and from London and Cape Town.

TELEPHONE SERVICES

The Telephone service, like the electricity service, is provided by the Government Electricity & Telephone Undertaking. General responsibility for this Department is vested in the Public Works & Services Committee of the Legislative Council.

This telephone system now comprises some five route miles of multi-core cable supported on the electricity supply poles and some thirteen and a half route miles of open bare-wire lines on telephone poles. These figures exclude individual service lines.

Service in Jamestown and in the adjacent country areas is given from the cable system and it is planned to replace, eventually, all open trunk lines by supported multi-core cables.

The present Manual Exchange at Ladder Hill has a capacity of 120 lines. This Exchange at present controls 65 subscribers on direct lines and 131 subscribers on party lines. There are 52 party lines.

The Manual Exchange is very fully loaded and as a result development of the telephone service is restricted.

There are at present 11 public telephones available, two in Jamestown and the remainder in the rural areas, from which some 1,400 calls are handled annually.

The charges payable for the telephone service are:

Business lines each instrument	£10 p.a.
Residential lines each instrument	£8 p.a.
Business party lines each instrument	£7.50 p.a.
Residential party lines each instrument	£6 p.a.
Internal house extensions each instrument	£2 p.a.

Accounts for these are rendered quarterly.

Chapter 12: Press and Information Services

No newspapers are printed on the Island but the Government Information Officer publishes a 4-page quarto News Review which, with a weekly circulation of 950 copies, seeks to keep people in touch with current events. Notes for the guidance of prospective residents and a brochure for visitors are also issued from time to time. The Government Gazette is published monthly.

There is a public library in Jamestown which is well stocked with a large variety of books, periodicals and other informative material. There are also small branch libraries in country districts.

The Island's single privately-owned commercial cinema in Jamestown gives three performances weekly. Regular monthly programmes of 16 mm sound news reels, documentary films and others of general interest, presented or loaned by the Central Office of Information in London, are shown free of charge in five country districts and in Jamestown as part of the Government's Information Services. Suitable films from the Government's Information library are shown twice a month to the patients of the Mental Hospital. All cinema shows are usually well attended.

Magazines, newspapers, pictures, posters, etc, provided by the Central Office of Information, are distributed to the Education Department, the Public Library, and other Island institutions.

Broadcasting

A Government Broadcasting Station transmits educational programmes for schools and programmes of light music interspersed with items of news, interviews, talks and other topics of interest for the adult population. The latter are produced and presented by about 30 voluntary helpers including an Assistant Education Officer who is also responsible for school broadcasts. The Government Information Officer is responsible for the overall administration of the station which has only one full-time Broadcasting Officer who was appointed in April 1973.

The average output from the station is about 20 hours per week, including programmes broadcast by the Education Department. Transmitting equipment, which is also maintained on a voluntary basis by engineers from the Diplomatic Wireless Relay Service stationed in St. Helena, consists of two one-kilowatt medium wave transmitters operating on a frequency of 1511 kHz. There has been a proposal to extend the broadcasting service to St. Helenians living

in Ascension Island, by means of shortwave transmissions on frequencies of 11830 kHz and 6100 kHz. Tests carried out during the latter half of 1973 were not very successful.

Despite limitations in staff and financial resources the local radio is a popular source of entertainment for a large proportion of the community.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

ST. HELENA lies in 16° south latitude and 5° 45' west longitude and the principal geographical factor affecting the Island is the Atlantic Ocean. The Island has an area of 47 square miles; the nearest land is the still smaller Island of Ascension 703 miles to the north-west; the nearest continental land is the African coast 1,000 miles to the east; and the nearest regularly accessible place of importance is Cape Town, at a distance of 1,694 miles to the south-east, a three days' passage by fast vessels. The Port of London is some 4,600 miles away and Tristan da Cunha lies 1,500 miles south-by-west. The 1,000 fathom line is nowhere more than 4½ miles from the shore.

The exceptionally isolated position governs the life of the Island by its effects on climate and communications.

The Island is 10½ miles long and 6½ miles wide. It is wholly volcanic in origin and almost everywhere rugged and mountainous. High forbidding cliffs bound the Island almost continuously on every side. Steep-sided valleys run down in all directions from a central ridge which is 2,697 feet above sea level at its highest point; this ridge forms a semi-circle with its extremities on the south coast and cuts off an area of seven square miles of rocky country which slopes precipitously to the shore, suggesting the remaining half of a volcanic crater of which the southern half has disappeared beneath the sea. The rest of the Island consists of steep hills, many over 1,000 feet in height and several over 2,000, with a few square miles of flatter land on the east side.

The only Island waters are small streams, few of them now perennial, fed by springs in the central hills. These streams and rainwater afford very limited domestic water supplies and a very small amount of irrigation.

The soils are mainly clays, highly acid and rich in potassium, but deficient in organic matter, available nitrogen, phosphorus and magnesium.

The climate results from the Island's position in the tropics, far from any land mass and in the path of the south-east trade winds. It is warm, damp and equable, with local variations between the warmer and drier low-lying parts, which includes Jamestown at sea-level, and the cooler, damper and more cloudy uplands. Though relative humidity is high, it is not coupled with temperatures high enough to cause discomfort. Winds are seldom very strong but their

constant force and varying directions are a severe hindrance to the establishment of vegetation in exposed positions.

Rainfall figures (in inches) over the past ten years, together with observations recorded at the Meteorological Station at Hutt's Gate (2,066 feet) during the four years 1970 to 1973, are given in Appendix X.

Two-thirds of the Island are barren. The vegetation below 1,200 feet is very scanty and consists largely of cactus. Above that level with higher rainfall and nearer to the sources of streams, the Island is green; on the central ridge there are remnants of the original natural vegetation, but this higher part of the Island consists mostly of pasture, land afforested with exotic trees, plantations of New Zealand flax (*phormium tenax*) and, in one place only, a fair extent of arable land. Cattle and sheep are grazed on the pastures.

The indigenous land fauna consists, as it did when the Island was discovered, of a single species of plover, the wirebird (*Aegialitis s. helenae*) peculiar to St. Helena. There are large numbers of a few species of exotic birds of economic importance as eaters of grain and fruit; rats become a serious nuisance from time to time; many kinds of insect are harmful to crops, but the Island is singularly free from insects directly harmful to man. There are no snakes.

The population, estimated to be 5,159 at 31st December, 1973, falls into three roughly equal groups. One group lives in and around Jamestown, which lies in a narrow, deep-sided valley running down to the north-west shore opposite the principal anchorage, a roadstead sheltered from the prevailing wind. The town consists of little more than a single street and there is no room for more; it runs up the valley for a mile, to a height of 500 feet. The position of the roadstead and the fact that this valley has a good natural supply of water and is the easiest means of access to the Island, have made it inevitable, from the first occupation, that the principal market and place of business should be here. The second group lives in the Longwood District towards the eastern side of the Island, where the flatter land and more extensive area of good soil offer possibilities for small-holders. The third group is scattered in very small settlements or single households through the rest of the Island, chiefly in the higher and more fertile central region.

There is little economic activity. The flax industry came to an end in December 1965. A few market-gardeners produce fruit and vegetables for sale locally and to visiting ships, and a certain number of smallholders rear cattle, sheep and pigs for local consumption. A few fishermen dispose of their catches in the local market. The cottage handicraft industry, once flourishing, is now inhibited by the decrease in the number of passenger ships calling at the Island.

The Government is the largest employer of labour, financed both from its recurrent budget and on development projects, and in addition undertakes the part-time employment of any able-bodied male who is unable to find other work.

The Islanders are accustomed to walking long distances over steep gradients. The use of donkeys to carry persons or loads is declining, while the number of scooters, motor-cycles and motor-cars is increasing. This can be shown by the number of vehicles registered during the past five years, as follows:

Year			Cars and Trucks	Motor Cycles and Scooters
1969	.	.	480	79
1970	.	.	525	83
1971	.	.	623	172
1972	.	.	696	178
1973	.	.	721	189

Of the 721 vehicles registered in 1973 84 belonged to the Government, 434 were privately owned and 203 were public service vehicles. There are a few buses for special purposes such as the transport of schoolchildren, but there are no public bus services. The remoteness of many cottages is an obstacle to the social life of the Island.

To the casual observer the climate appears nearly ideal, and the scenery, everywhere spectacular, is varied and of great beauty.

Chapter 2: History

ST. HELENA was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on the 21st May, 1502, the feast-day in the calendar of the Eastern Christian Church of Saint Helena, the mother of Emperor Constantine. He landed at the valley where Jamestown now stands and built a chapel there which gave the valley the name 'Chapel Valley'.

The Portuguese kept the discovery of the Island a secret and used it as a port of call for their East India fleet. However, in 1588 Captain Thomas Cavendish, commanding H.M.S. *Desire*, called at St. Helena on his voyage round the world. He stayed 12 days and recorded the presence of pheasants and partridges, which are still to be found, and quantities of fruit in Chapel Valley.

Thereafter English and Dutch merchant ships called frequently to water and refit. In 1633 the Island was annexed by the Dutch but not occupied. In 1659 the East India Company placed a garrison on the Island and started the first permanent settlement.

On New Year's Day 1673 the Island was captured by the Dutch but four months later the English recaptured it and the East India Company held it under Charter from Charles II until 1834.

On 22nd April, 1834 the Island was brought under the direct Government of the British Crown after the East India Company had administered it for 162 years. In those days the annual expenditure was about £90,000, mostly on the military establishment.

After his abdication the Emperor Napoleon was exiled to the Island from 1815 until his death on 5th May, 1821. In 1840 the French frigate *La Belle Poule*, with the Prince de Joinville on board, removed Napoleon's remains to France.

The first bishop of St. Helena, Dr Piers C. Claughton, landed on 30th October, 1859.

The innovation of steamships meant that many of the larger ships plying between India and Britain did not call at the Island. They made faster passage, and carried bulk supplies of water and food, and did not therefore need to put into the Island to replenish stores. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 reduced the number of ships taking the Cape route even more, and this event constituted the final stroke from which St. Helena has never recovered.

The Zulu Chief Dinizulu, son of the great Cetewayo, was interned in St. Helena from 1890 until 1897, when he and his retinue were sent back to Zululand.

In November 1899, the submarine cable from Cape Town was landed at St. Helena by the Eastern Telegraph Company; it was the first stage of the England to South Africa cable.

In 1900 General Cronje and his wife were sent to St. Helena with over 500 Boer prisoners of war. By 1902 there was a total of nearly 6,000 prisoners of war on the Island.

The cultivation of flax as the Island's main, and indeed sole major industry, had two main phases, from 1874 to 1881 (when the first company failed), and from 1907, when the Government opened a mill, until 1965 when, after a steady decline in world prices, all production ceased. The most profitable years were those of the 1914-18 and 1939-45 wars, and the reconstruction years following them, with peak prices being reached in 1951.

The repatriation of Boer prisoners in 1902, and the withdrawal of the British Army garrison in 1906, both of which bodies had provided the Islanders with considerable income, caused acute distress and unemployment. Some alleviation was provided by the re-establishment in 1907 of flax production.

St. Helena has throughout its history as a British possession received financial support in one form or another from the British Government, in recent years by way of budgetary grant-in-aid and

by Colonial Development and Welfare grants (now Development Aid) under the 1945 and later Acts. One of the main revenue-producing items of the Island itself has been, and still is, postage stamps.

On 29th April, 1947, Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth, accompanied by Their Royal Highnesses Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret, landed from H.M.S. *Vanguard* and toured the Island. His Majesty presented the territory with his Royal Standard as a memento of this unofficial visit.

Following the establishment by the United States of the base on Ascension Island as part of the 1956 agreement between Britain and the United States, by the establishment of the B.B.C. Atlantic Relay Station, and by the enhanced importance generally of St. Helena's sister Island as a communications centre, employment opportunities there have increased.

Recruitment for service in Ascension began on a substantial scale in 1965 and has levelled off to employment opportunities for approximately 450 St. Helenian males in all; this has also served to give an increasing number of Islanders an additional contact with the outside world, which has inevitably affected life on St. Helena as well.

Chapter 3: Administration

THE Island's existing Constitution came into operation on the 1st January, 1967. Power to legislate then passed to a Legislative Council of which the Governor is President. Committees of the Legislative Council were established for Agriculture and Natural Resources, for Public Health, for Public Works and Services, for Education, for Social Welfare and for Finance; these became responsible for the general oversight of the activities of Government Departments and were given, in addition, a wide range of statutory and administrative functions.

The Governor consults an Executive Council consisting of two ex-officio members—the Government Secretary and the Treasurer—and the Chairmen of the Council Committees.

The electoral law provides for universal adult suffrage.

Relief of the poor, and certain municipal services in Jamestown such as control of the market and slaughterhouse and street-lighting, are administered by the Social Welfare Committee of the Legislative Council.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

IMPERIAL weights and measures are in use, and the matter is governed by the Weights and Measures Ordinance. All weights and measures were inspected during the years under review.

The Superintendent of Police is also Inspector of Weights and Measures.

PART IV

Ascension

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

THE Island of Ascension lies in the South Atlantic in latitude 7° 56' south and longitude 14° 25' west, and has an area of some 34 square miles. It is a peak of volcanic rock, barren except on the top of Green Mountain (2,870 feet).

The climate is tropical but dry. Rainfall and temperature readings are taken at Georgetown, Green Mountain, the U.S.A. Air Force Base and Two Boats Village. Rainfall and temperatures in Georgetown and Green Mountain during the four years under review were as follows:

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Rainfall (in inches)				
Georgetown . .	1·27	7·34	1·27	4·16
Green Mountain . .	21·90	22·08	21·90	16·10

Temperatures (degrees Fahrenheit)

	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Georgetown . .	90	66	90	66·4	90	66	89	68
Green Mountain . .	80	50	80	50	80	50	85	60

HISTORY

The Island was discovered on Ascension Day, 1501, by a Portuguese navigator, and remained uninhabited until after the arrival of Napoleon in St. Helena in 1815, when Britain placed a naval garrison on Ascension.

The Island remained under the Admiralty, as H.M.S. Ascension, until it was made a dependency of St. Helena by Letters Patent dated the 12th September, 1922.

ADMINISTRATION

Until July 1964, the Island was administered by a Resident Magistrate (in the person of the Manager of the Cable and Wireless Company's station there) responsible to the Governor of St. Helena. Since that time, a full-time Administrator has been in charge, responsible to the Governor of St. Helena, and assisted by an

Advisory Committee composed of representatives of the organisations at present using the Island. There is a small detachment of police, commanded by a British Assistant Superintendent, which at the end of 1973 numbered 6.

In June 1968, Brigadier H. W. McDonald, O.B.E., D.S.O., succeeded Major J. M. E. Wainwright as the Island's Administrator, and Brigadier McDonald in turn was succeeded in September 1973 by Mr G. C. Guy, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. The late Mr J. G. Appleby, C.P.M., Assistant Superintendent of Police, left the Island in July 1973, being subsequently retired on medical grounds, and by the end of the year had not been replaced.

The United States of America continues to maintain a base on the Island. This base forms part of its Bahamas Long-Range Proving Ground for Guided Missiles, and includes an airfield capable of accepting jet aircraft. Administration of the base, and jurisdiction in matters which concern the United States, are governed by an agreement, signed on the 25th June, 1956, between Britain and the United States (Treaty Series No. 25 (1956), Cmd. 9810).

The B.B.C. Atlantic Relay Station provides simultaneous broadcasting for many hours a day continuously and is received well in St. Helena. The 3rd July, 1973 marked the seventh anniversary of the start of regular transmissions from the Station, serving listeners to the B.B.C.'s World Service and vernacular programmes in Africa, South America and the Caribbean. An extension of broadcasting hours from September 1971, provides valuable extra daytime coverage to Africa for programmes in English, French and Hausa. The Station is now on the air for 24 hours a day at weekends, with a break of only 1½ hours on weekdays.

The southern end of a modern cable from Cape Town to Ascension for use by the South Atlantic Cable Company, was laid and connected by 1st November, 1968. The northern end was afterwards laid and the system from South Africa to Portugal was in service by February 1969. The Portugal/United Kingdom link was completed and put into service in June of the same year, thus connecting the United Kingdom to South Africa via Ascension by a modern cable.

POPULATION

The population of Ascension fluctuates according to the employment offered by the establishments of Cable and Wireless Ltd., the United States Missile base, the B.B.C. and the construction agencies engaged on works for them. The figures were:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
End 1970	St. Helena	494	83	173	750
	United States of America	149	—	—	149
	United Kingdom	131	94	80	305
	West Indies	12	—	—	12
	South Africa	5	3	8	16
					<hr/> 1,232
End 1971	St. Helena	455	77	142	674
	United States of America	226	—	—	226
	United Kingdom	123	93	87	303
	West Indies	10	—	—	10
	South Africa	5	5	8	18
					<hr/> 1,231
End 1972	St. Helena	416	78	166	660
	United States of America	132	—	—	132
	United Kingdom	121	92	97	310
	West Indies	7	—	—	7
	South Africa	5	5	10	20
					<hr/> 1,129
End 1973	St. Helena	446	71	174	691
	United States of America	144	—	—	144
	United Kingdom	108	92	89	289
	West Indies	7	—	—	7
	South Africa	5	5	10	20
					<hr/> 1,151

A farm is maintained on Green Mountain by Cable and Wireless Ltd. Figures of stock held over the four year period are as follows:

	<i>End 1970</i>	<i>End 1971</i>	<i>End 1972</i>	<i>End 1973</i>
<i>Cattle</i>				
Bulls	2	2	1	2
Cows	28	26	28	30
Heifers	6	6	3	5
Calves	6	3	9	7
Yearlings	—	7	6	3
	<hr/> 42	<hr/> 44	<hr/> 47	<hr/> 47

Pigs

Boars . . .	2	2	2	3
Sows . . .	18	19	23	16
Store-pigs . . .	—	{ 70	105	99
Piglets . . .	86		54	54
	<u>106</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>172</u>

Sheep

Rams . . .	{ 2,000	{ 2,000	30	30
Sheep . . .			500	500
Lambs . . .			650	650
	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>1,180</u>	<u>1,180</u>

Produce from the farm has been as follows.

<i>Meat</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1971</i>	<i>1972</i>	<i>1973</i>
Pork . . .	lbs	30,437	24,591	28,820	41,516
Mutton/Lamb . . .	lbs	24,730	24,735	21,585	25,985
Beef/Veal . . .	lbs	2,629	1,978	5,265	2,960
Vegetables . . .	lbs	56,284	44,338	35,843	30,656
Milk . . .	pints	107,381	101,448	120,582	117,663
Cream . . .	cartons	1,356	1,191	1,816	2,063
Fruit (Bananas) . . .	lbs	3,316	3,442	2,831	1,534

HEALTH

Cable and Wireless Ltd. and the United States base each maintains a medical officer and a small hospital on the Island. The medical officer of Cable and Wireless Ltd. treats all personnel except those of the United States base.

Attendances at the Cable and Wireless hospital and at the Two Boats Clinic were:

<i>Year</i>	<i>In-patients</i>	<i>Out-patients</i>	<i>Total</i>
1970	60	2,447	2,507
1971	49	2,627	2,676
1972	52	2,991	3,043
1973	108	2,769	2,877

VITAL STATISTICS

	<i>1970</i>	<i>1971</i>	<i>1972</i>	<i>1973</i>
Marriages	2	5	1	5
Births	13	24	25	22
Deaths	2	3	5	—

EDUCATION

There is a school at Two Boats village (replacing that at Georgetown) with an expatriate Headmaster engaged by Cable and Wireless Limited. The pupils are the children of the staff of the United Kingdom, St. Helenian and South African personnel stationed on the Island. In 1970 the number of children attending school was 135, in 1971, 131, in 1972 143, and in 1973 164.

WILD LIFE

There are some feral donkeys, rabbits, feral cats and some partridges on the Island. Only rabbits and feral cats are permitted to be shot.

Sea-bird life is very plentiful; in particular the Island is famed for the vast numbers of Wideawake or Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuscata*) which breed there. All wild life is rigidly protected by Ordinance. Turtles abound at certain seasons and the catching of them is controlled by licence.

Fish are plentiful and varied. Shark, barracuda, tuna and bonito are present in large numbers, together with a small local fish known as black-fish.

GENERAL

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The N.A.S.A. Tracking Station at Devil's Ashpit was kept busy throughout the four year period.

In 1970 the most important event was the launching of Apollo 13 on 13th April.

In 1971 the Tracking Station supported two manned Apollo missions; Apollo 14 which was launched on 31st January and Apollo 15 which was launched almost six months later on 26th July. In October and November several members of the National Centre for Atmospheric Research launched special weather balloons which were later subject to tracking by Ascension.

In 1972 Apollo 16 and 17, the fifth and sixth manned Lunar Landings, concluded the Apollo programme.

In 1973 the station supported the Skylab Workshop throughout its programme, from its first launching to the termination of the third and final astronaut expedition; it is of interest to note that the final command which closed down all transmission from Skylab came from Ascension. Also during the year the station supported much other work of enduring interest and value to mankind. This included the Atmosphere Explorer satellite, the Aslep series (the five packages left on the moon by the Astronauts), International Telecommunicative Satellite launches, the Nimbus Weather satellite,

the Orbiting Solar Observatory satellite, the Small Astronomy satellite and the Tropical Wind Energy Conversion Reference Level Experiment, which plots upper air pressure and currents in the Southern Hemisphere.

Originally installed on Ascension in 1966 for exclusive support of Apollo Missions, the Station has since been expanded tremendously and now provides support for a great variety of space exploration projects such as orbiting weather satellites, orbiting solar observations, cosmic ray experiments, lunar surface experiment packages and interplanetary missions to Mars and Jupiter. As it is so close to the Equator the station can see satellites launched from anywhere in the world, and a new SATAN satellite tracking system is being installed. This will increase the number of satellite passes that can be viewed from 80 to approximately 400 a week, and the station will operate continuously, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Cable and Wireless Station

The Cable and Wireless Earth Station, situated on Donkey Plain some 600 feet above sea level, has been the major link between N.A.S.A.'s tracking station at Devil's Ashpit and Houston, Texas, during all manned Apollo flights, and two of the Company staff received awards from N.A.S.A. in recognition of their services.

The Company has continued to provide its important communication system and to maintain its services on behalf of the community; these services include the running of the farm, off loading ships and providing harbour facilities, maintaining the hospital, medical services, the school, and the only shop that the community has to serve it.

Among work carried by the Company has been the rehabilitation of the St. Helenian Club, Georgetown, in 1972, and the renovation of the Georgetown Cinema, the Anchor Community Centre and the Exiles Club, and the start of a programme of planting out trees and flowering shrubs along the bare hot streets of Georgetown, using the effluent water from the sewage plant and laundry.

Property Services Agency

From its Headquarters at Two Boats and its major plant installations at English Bay the Property Services Agency maintained its services in providing the Community with power and water supplies, road maintenance, and garbage disposal, and in planting trees and shrubs at Two Boats, the newly created Village which houses the staff of the B.B.C. and P.S.A., and where there has been an increase in social activity, particularly amongst the young.

Capital work carried out by the Agency included the completion of the Two Boat irrigation scheme and staff housing at Two Boats and English Bay in 1970 and 1971, a 4,000 gallon underground petrol storage tank at One Boat, and improved facilities at English Bay jetties in 1972 and in 1973 enlargement and renovation of the Residency and of the Administrator's office in Georgetown, two additional classrooms for the school, water storage at Two Boats, and road improvements and re-surfacing in various areas.

British Broadcasting Corporation

The B.B.C. maintained its services directed principally to Africa and Central and South America, with programmes in English (World Service, together with special alternative programmes for listeners in Africa), Hausa, French, Spanish and Brazilian.

Assistance was provided for the producer and cameraman from the B.B.C.'s Natural History Unit at Bristol, who visited the Island from December 1972 to February 1973 to make a documentary film for the television series 'The World About Us'.

In 1971 a team from Harlech Television visited the Island to make a documentary for the R.A.F. entitled 'Seven Days to White Lent'.

South African Cable Company

The Company maintains premises in Georgetown and its volume of traffic showed a steady and continuous increase.

Miscellaneous

The event which probably had the most immediate impact on the life on Ascension during the period under review was the temporary loss by fire in July 1973, close by the Island of the *Good Hope Castle*, one of the two Union Castle mail carrying cargo/passenger vessels, which provides a regular 3/4 weekly service between the United Kingdom, Ascension, St. Helena and South Africa. Its resulting withdrawal from service brought difficult problems over the movement of passages, supplies and mail between the points of call, particularly the movement of the labour force between Ascension and St. Helena, especially for the U.S. base, whose employees serve unaccompanied by their families on a twelve month contract.

The world oil crisis at the end of the year caused further curtailment of mail and passenger services on the air flights between Ascension and Antigua, where there was a shortage of jet aviation fuel. On the other hand the beginning of the year saw the opening of a new fortnightly air route for Ascension passengers to and from the U.K. through Monrovia in Liberia. The world's inflationary tendency

severely affected the Island and gave cause for much concern, since virtually all supplies have to be imported, at considerable cost.

The Museum, situated in Fort Hayes, which was opened in 1966, is a major point of interest for residents and visitors. It is run by the Ascension Historical Society, a voluntary organisation which arranges regular walks to points of interest on the Island as well as lectures and slide shows.

The Island's unique natural life is the cause of annual visits of naturalists and other interesting visitors. In 1970, Mr Storrs L. Olsen, from the Department of Pathozoology, Smithsonian Institute, came to study and collect specimens of bird, plant and marine life, as well as minerals and sub-fossils of an unidentified flightless rail. 1972 brought a visit from Mr David Johnson and Mr David Carr, research assistants to Professor Archie Carr of the University of Miami, a leading expert on turtles, to conduct studies of bird and turtle life in March. Mr Carr paid a return visit in March 1973 with Mr Perran Ross, to continue the research programme into turtle habits and movements. A team from Mariculture Ltd., the firm in the Cayman Islands which cultivates turtles, headed by Mr Marlin Simon has paid regular visits, collecting their permitted quota of 25,000 turtle eggs annually, hatching the agreed 20 per cent of them and returning these to the water beyond the reach of predators. They have also been carrying out research and tagging programmes which should eventually yield much valuable information about this little known but fascinating animal.

The Island's geographical location and communications facilities have also led other visitors to Ascension. A team of French scientists comprising M. Paul Vila and M. Gérard Jacot, spent June and July 1973 on the Island in connection with the French solar eclipse Ionospheric experiment, while a Doppler Section of the Royal Engineers spent three months thereafter tracking artificial satellites in support of an atmospheric model study needed for scientific space operations.

VISITORS

Visitors to the Island during the four years under review included the following:

1970

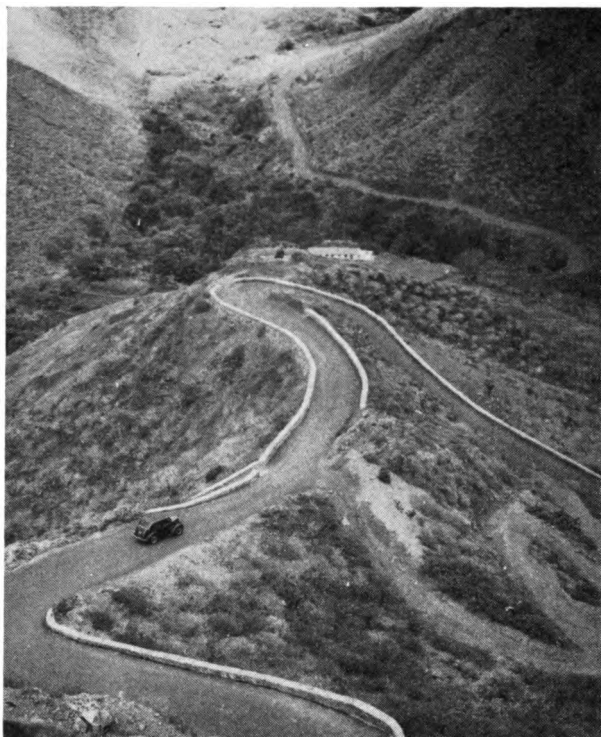
His Excellency the Governor, Sir Dermot Murphy, C.M.G., O.B.E. (August); The Lord Bishop of St. Helena, the Rt. Rev. Capper, O.B.E. (August and September); Education Officer, Mr Clifford Huxtable (November); Air Marshall Sir Lewis Hodges, A.O.C. in C., R.A.F. Support Command and Inspector of Air Transport Service,



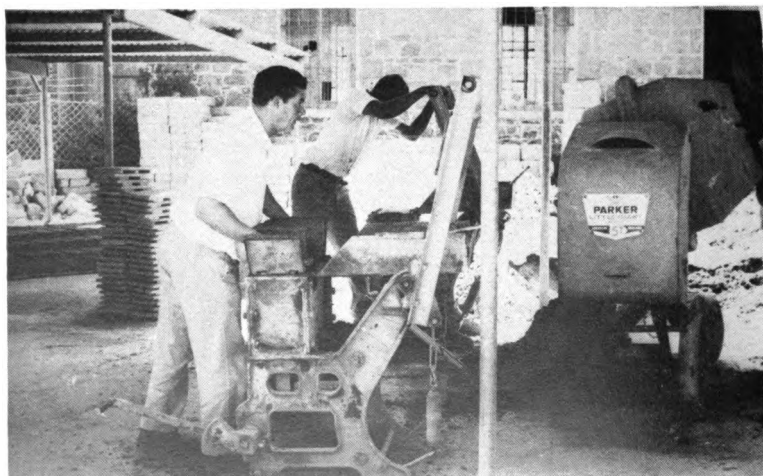
New bungalows at Half Tree Hollow, built during 1970-71



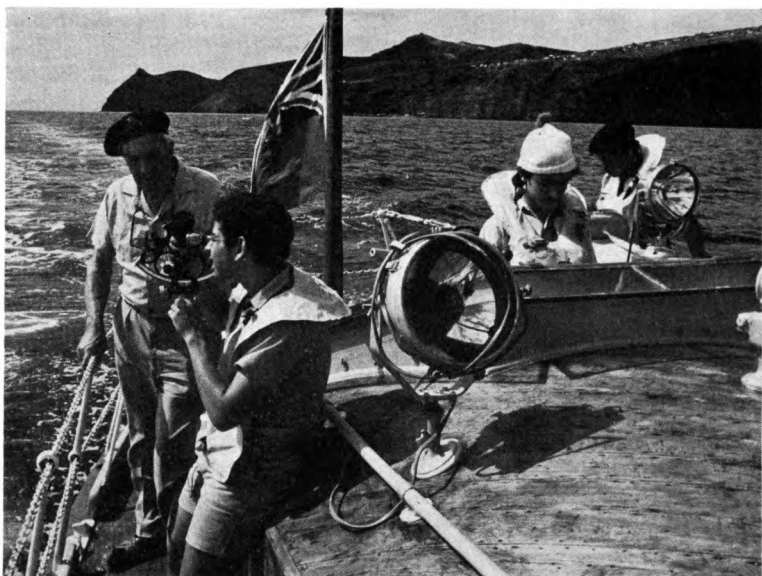
Terraced garden, Sandy Bay Agricultural Station, built at the end of 1971
SH-E**



New road leading to Sandy Bay Beach, completed with Development Aid Funds



Block-making in progress at Ruperts Valley blockyard



*Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme—Navigation training on the Island lifeboat
John Dutton*



Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme—walking group in upper Sandy Bay



Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme—Flower arrangements

and Lady Hodges; Air Commodore G. C. Lamb and staff from R.A.F., Lyneham; Mr John Ashley, Chief Executive Officer in D.E.M.O. and the D.O.E.'s former representative on L.U.C.; Mr F. Kendall, Principal in D.E.M.O. and D.O.E.'s representative on L.U.C.

Mr Francis Walley, Director of Estate Management (Overseas) D.O.E.; Major General David M. Jones, Commander A.F.E.T.R.; Mr Russell Barnes, P.A.A. Operations Manager; Mr Russell Reed, P.A.A. Range Base Manager; Brigadier General Nez Gomez Da Silva and members of the Brazilian Air Force, en route to Africa.

1971

His Excellency the Governor, Mr Thomas Oates, C.M.G., O.B.E. (October); The Lord Bishop of St. Helena, the Rt. Rev. E. Capper, O.B.E. (June); Mr I. C. Rose, T.D., Government Secretary, and Mrs Rose; and Mr R. A. Reed, P.A.A. Range Base Manager.

1972

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Thomas Oates, C.M.G., O.B.E. (February); The Lord Bishop of St. Helena, the Rt. Rev. E. Capper, O.B.E. (March and December); Air Marshall Sir Harry Burton, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., C. in C. of Air Support Command, and Lady Burton, with members of C.I.C. Committee (West) (January).

Lt. Colonel Malcolm McMullen, Chief of Downrange Affairs, Patrick Air Force Base (February); Mr Russell Reed, P.A.A. Range Base Manager (July); Major General David Jones and Mrs Jones (July); Mr H. Lathan, D.O.E. Project Officer (January); Mr E. D. Watson, D.O.E. Project Manager (November); and Mr E. G. L. Howitt, Managing Director, Cable and Wireless Ltd., and Mrs Howitt (November).

Mr D. G. F. Hall, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (December); and Mr A. Ceruto, a licensed New Jersey blaster, to dispose of several tons of highly dangerous explosives (September).

1973

The Lord Bishop of St. Helena, the Rt. Rev. E. Capper, O.B.E. (January); The Lord Bishop of St. Helena, the Rt. Rev. K. Giggall, O.B.E. (June); Education Officer, Mr Clifford Huxtable (June); Chairman of Education Committee, Mr George Stevens (June); Mr C. P. Scott-Malden, Deputy Chief Executive, P.S.A., and Mr P. Draper, Director of Estate Management, P.S.A. (January); Mr N. Kelly and Mr M. Tibbles, B.B.C. Television Team (December 1972 to February).

Mr Gerald Mansell, Managing Director External Broadcasting, B.B.C. (January); Mr N. Reddaway and Mr C. P. Scott, Foreign and

Commonwealth Office (December); and Mr H. R. G. Elms, Group Manager, Training, Cable and Wireless Ltd. (December).

COMMUNICATIONS

The following calls were made by ships during the years under review:

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Mail vessels	30	31	30	23
Cargo vessels	18	16	13	16
Tankers	11	8	9	15
Trawlers	4	—	—	—
Total	63	55	52	54

Net registered tons	301,422	443,662	315,956	796,246
Cargo landed (long tons)	24,000	20,000	10,000	10,000
Piped fuel (million gallons)	11	10	7	5½
Naval vessels (all nationalities)	10	6	7	2
Yachts	16	12	19	21

During the period the United States airfield was used by the following numbers of aircraft:

United States of America	321	215	181	226
British	21	102	39	36
South African	21	15	3	8
Brazilian	8	—	—	—
Zairene	—	4	5	—
French	—	—	—	2
Total	371	336	228	272

There are some 50 miles of roads radiating from Georgetown, most of which are waterproof surfaced. The number of motor vehicles registered during the years under review were:

Privately owned	352	319	308	304
U.S.A. Base	108	57	113	110
Cable & Wireless Ltd..	73	52	50	47
D.O.E./P.S.A.	36	33	34	36
B.B.C.	—	6	6	6
Total	569	467	511	503

PART V

Tristan da Cunha

GENERAL REVIEW

THE local fishing industry and Administration Public Works Department remain the largest employers on Tristan da Cunha. Full employment for men of all ages was maintained throughout the period under review. Living standards rose continually, necessitating considerable expansion of the Island Store. Purchases of consumer durables and extensive re-roofing of houses with asbestos cement sheeting were a noticeable feature of the increasing personal income of many Tristanians.

H.E. The Governor of St. Helena Sir Dermot Art Murphy, C.M.G., O.B.E. paid an official visit to Tristan da Cunha on 12th and 13th September 1970 on board H.M.S. *Eskimo*. She also brought the Bishop of St. Helena and a Tristan Islander Mr Stanley Swain, who was returning from St. Helena after one year's Electrical Training. The Leander Class Frigate H.M.S. *Argonaut* with R.F.A. *Tideflow* visited Tristan on 11th January, 1972 and carried the Administrator Mr J. I. H. Fleming on an anti-poaching patrol around Gough Island, some 220 miles to the South of Tristan. This visit was notable in that Radio Operator Mr Gerald Repetto was able to visit his home and meet his family again after leaving Tristan eight years previously.

H.M.S. *Apollo* with R.F.A. *Tidereach* visited Tristan on 13th March, 1973. H.M.S. *Apollo* brought The Bishop of St. Helena for a visit and also to lay up, in St. Mary's Church, the ensign of H.M.S. *Magpie*. The Duke of Edinburgh served on H.M.S. *Magpie* when he visited Tristan in 1957.

Mr J. I. H. Fleming was Administrator during this period.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The main island, which is about 2,000 miles west of Capetown and 1,500 miles south-south-west of St. Helena, is a volcanic cone 6,760 feet high with a crater lake in the summit and numerous subsidiary craters set on a roughly rectangular plinth which is bounded by precipices from one thousand to two thousand feet in height. Below these precipices are a number of plateaux, on the largest of which,

in the north-west of the island is situated the settlement of Edinburgh, the only permanently inhabited locality in the group. The Island is nearly circular in shape, with an area of 38 square miles. Below 5,000 feet it is thickly covered with vegetation, the eastern half being densely wooded, and there is abundant water from permanent springs.

The other islands of the group are Inaccessible and Nightingale, about 20 miles west-south-west and south-south-west respectively of Tristan, and Gough Island, about 230 miles south-south-east. Inaccessible is rather like Tristan in appearance, with precipices rising from small coastal plateaux in the north and elsewhere from very narrow beaches; it is three miles by one and a half in extent. Nightingale is only one mile by three-quarters of a mile in extent; it is covered by dense tussock grass and there are a few patches of woodland round the two peaks, the taller of which rises to 1,200 feet. Adjoining Nightingale to the north are two small islands, Middle and Stoltenhoff. Gough Island has an area of 35 square miles and is well wooded and watered. A British scientific expedition was resident on Gough Island for six months in 1955 and since that time the South African Government has maintained a weather station on the island.

All the islands are surrounded by extensive beds of kelp, which have some effect in moderating the swell. In the absence of any sheltered inlets or anchorages, landing is almost wholly dependent on there being sufficient lee. The climate is temperate and typically oceanic with well distributed rainfall, rather high humidity, a tendency to strong winds and rapid changes of weather and temperature. Between June and October the upper part of the peak is often snow covered and sleety snow and hail are occasionally experienced at sea level. Thunderstorms are rare but violent gales occur three or four times a year.

HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION

The islands were discovered by a Portuguese fleet under the command of Admiral Tristão de Cunha in March 1506 and first sighted by a British vessel, the *Globe*, in 1610. The first recorded landing was by a party from the Dutch ship *Heemstede* on 7th February, 1643. In 1655 an expedition was sent by Van Riebeeck, Governor of the Cape, to make a thorough exploration of the potentialities of the island, but reported unfavourably, as did a Dutch East Indian Company survey of 1696. The East India Company had also planned an expedition in 1684, but that too came to nothing, and it was not until 1760 that the English captain Nightingale is presumed to have landed on the island which now bears his name. In 1790 a party of

American seamen spent seven months ashore and traces of their encampment were found in 1793 by an expedition which made the first favourable report on the islands.

On 27th December, 1810, three Americans settled on Tristan which between then until the recent evacuation was never without inhabitants, though by 1812 their number was for a time reduced to one. These settlers, after a short-lived show of independence, sought British protection, but it was not until Napoleon's exile to St. Helena that, on 14th August, 1816, H.M.S. *Falmouth* landed a small British garrison and laid formal claim to the island. The garrison was withdrawn in 1817 and the flag hauled down, but three of its members, headed by Corporal William Glass, of Kelso, Scotland, with his wife and two children, elected to remain inside the present settlement.

The islands' status remained somewhat uncertain until 1876, when an Order-in-Council declaring Tristan da Cunha and its subsidiary islands to be under the British Crown and making some provision for judicial supervision was drafted and acted upon, though the Order was never formally completed. By that time the population had increased to 85, new settlers including English, Dutch, American and St. Helenian elements to which a few years later were added Italian and Irish strains.

The years from 1817 to 1876 had been prosperous, frequent contacts with the outside world being maintained through the visits of whalers, East Indiamen and men-o'-war. Outstanding events in the period had been the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh after whom the settlement was named in 1867 and the despatch to the island by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel of the first missionary and teacher Rev W. F. Taylor, who stayed from 1851 to 1857. He was not, however, replaced until 1881, when the Rev E. H. Dodgson, brother of Lewis Carroll, was appointed and stayed until 1884, returning for three more years in 1886 after receiving the news of the Boat Disaster of 1885.

This significant event, which involved the disappearance of 15 men on their way to or from a passing ship, marked the beginning of a decline. The loss of most of the colony's able bodied men was in fact less responsible for this decline than the infestation of the island by rats, dating from a shipwreck in 1882, and the extermination of most of the seals and whales. As early as 1888 the replacement of sail by steam had resulted in only five ships being sighted in the full year. By 1904 the population was down to 71. No mail was received from England between 1906 and 1916. Finally the Rev J. G. Barrow, who served on the island from 1906 to 1909, was not replaced until 1922. From that date a missionary teacher has been maintained on the island with only short breaks.

In 1932 the Rev A. D. Partridge, who was on his second tour of service, was officially recognised as Honorary Commissioner and Magistrate, a step taken because a Brazilian scientific expedition, which never materialised, was due to visit the island. In this capacity he appointed a headman and headwoman and set up an Island Council to which the leading citizens were nominated. These appointments were continued thereafter.

By Letters Patent dated 12th January, 1938 the status of Tristan da Cunha, including Nightingale, Inaccessible and Gough Island was finally clarified when they were made dependencies of St. Helena.

In 1937-38 a Norwegian scientific expedition visited the islands for four months and the first accurate survey of the main island was completed by Mr A. B. Crawford. In 1942 a unit of the South African Defence Force built a meteorological and wireless station, which was manned for the duration of the war by the Royal Navy. After the war until the evacuation it was maintained by the South African Government.

Largely through the efforts of the Royal Navy Chaplain, the Rev C. P. Lawrence, who recognised the possibility of a crawfish industry, an agreement for the development of that industry was concluded with a South African Company in 1948. The agreement led to the appointment of an Administrator, following the enactment of St. Helena Ordinance No. 8 of 1948. The application of certain laws of St. Helena was provided for under Ordinance No. 3 of 1949.

In January 1949 the Tristan Exploration Company (later the Tristan da Cunha Development Company and now the South Atlantic Islands Development Corporation) began operations, and the next decade, especially after the setting up of a freezing factory, saw the way to the reduction of the island's isolation and to its freedom from dependence on charity.

In October 1961 a volcanic cone erupted close to the settlement and it became necessary to evacuate the island. The islanders were brought to the United Kingdom and new homes were found for them at Calshot, in Hampshire.

In 1962 a Royal Society Expedition was organised to study the effects of the eruption, and later the same year, another expedition consisting of twelve islanders and a Colonial Office representative went to the island. It was reported that the eruption was dying down and that the settlement was habitable. The islanders, therefore, decided to return to Tristan, and in May 1963 an advance party of fifty islanders, accompanied by an Administrator and staff, returned to cope with the initial problems of reconstruction. The main party of islanders returned in November, 1963.

The wireless station was reopened, and is now maintained by the

Administration, but the main landing beaches, on which the islanders depended for their livelihood from fishing and for the landing of stores, were mostly covered by the lava flow from the eruption.

The harbour on which construction began in late 1964 was completed by August, 1967.

The South Atlantic Islands Development Corporation re-established its factory in May, 1966 to replace the one buried in the lava flow of 1961.

Following discussions with the Island Council in May 1968 a revised Ordinance to provide for a Council and for the making of bye-laws and levying of taxes in Tristan da Cunha was enacted and published in September 1969. Under its provisions all persons resident on Tristan da Cunha over eighteen years of age are qualified to vote.

The Island Council formed in 1969 was dissolved on 16th January, 1973. Elections were held on 14th February, 1973 and from 12 Candidates the Eight Councillors were elected. There are three appointed members on the Council viz the Resident Chaplain nominated by U.S.P.G., the Assistant Factory Manager nominated by Tristan Investments Ltd. and the previous Chief Islander, nominated by the Administrator, the Chief Islander being the candidate who receives the most votes in the election.

Finance

There is a Tristan Administration Fund for General Administration purposes, Development expenditure being mainly financed by U.K. Development Aid.

The Principal Heads of Revenue were as follows:

	30.6.70	30.6.71	30.6.72	30.6.73
	£	£	£	£
Fishing Royalties	32,757	54,964	22,432	52,413
Post Office	28,836	36,870	68,430	35,269
Interest	1,869	8,796	191	1,823
Miscellaneous Receipts	719	370	234	8,115
Overseas Aid Service Scheme	5,842	6,194	8,953	6,669
Local Rates, Licences, etc.	977	1,250	1,494	1,732
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Development Aid	71,000	100,524	101,734	106,021
	14,046	18,049	13,868	6,193
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	85,046	118,573	115,602	112,214
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Principal Heads of Expenditure were as follows:

SH-F

	30.6.70	30.6.71	30.6.72	30.6.73
Administrator	1,715	2,364	2,145	3,659
Other Staff	7,952	10,549	12,711	10,933
Post Office	3,193	8,612	9,895	8,917
Shipping	10,075	5,995	8,217	6,453
Miscellaneous	13,893	14,893	24,908	14,594
Audit Fees	310	310	310	1,000
Staff Housing	171	727	840	1,069
Maintenance Public Works .	11,982	16,673	29,555	28,449
Public Services	11,522	11,017	12,029	15,471
Overseas Aid Service Scheme	5,842	6,194	8,952	6,669
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Development Aid	66,655	77,334	109,362	97,214
	14,046	18,049	13,868	6,193
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	80,701	95,383	123,230	103,407

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 30.6.73

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Assets</i>	
General Revenue Balance	68,805	Cash in Hand and on	
Special Funds	1,432	Deposit	38,930
Other Deposits	5,566	Miscellaneous Advances .	36,874
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	75,804		75,804

Population

The total number of people on Tristan da Cunha during this period was as follows:

	<i>Number</i>	
31.12.1970	275	
31.12.1971	276	Plus a varying number
31.12.1972	286	of expatriates.
31.12.1973	292	

Births totalled 21, Deaths 6 and Marriages 6 in this period.

Health

Asthma continues to be the significantly predominant disease, eighty Islanders suffering from it. The Island is susceptible to epidemics of a respiratory nature (coryza, bronchitis and influenza) nearly always brought to the Island by visiting ships.

Dental Health continues to give cause for concern. The Island was visited in the latter part of 1973 by a dentist recruited by O.D.A. and supplied to the Island under Technical Assistance Terms.

The Island was pleased to be able to give medical attention to a sick Yugoslav seaman who was landed from his vessel on 30th July, 1972 and who was subsequently able to rejoin her on 28th August, 1972.

Law and Order

The Administrator is also the Magistrate. There were 14 criminal cases during the period under review. Mostly were of a trivial nature. However, two ships were successfully prosecuted for poaching inside Tristan's territorial waters.

Legislation during the period was restricted to:

Decimal Currency (T.D.C.) Ordinance 1971

Island Council Amendment (T.D.C.) Ordinance 1972

Tristan da Cunha Fish (Export) (Amendment) Ordinance 1973.

Education and Youth Services

The school population numbered 55 at the end of 1973 and was divided into 4 classes. The school was under the direction of a Tristan Islander Teacher until June 1971 since when a fully qualified expatriate Education Officer/Head Teacher has been on the Island.

The new brick-built United Kingdom-designed school was in process of construction during this time. It is expected to come into use in early 1975.

The Island Public Library, housed in the Administration building, is of a generous size and is the recipient of regular donations of books from the Ranfurly Library in London.

Youth services include Cubs, Brownies, Guides and Seascouts and a Youth Club.

Fishing Industry

The move to provide Tristan Investments' shore-based fishermen with powered craft continued, and by the end of 1973 all but two dinghies had been replaced.

During this period two catchers M.F.V. *Hilary* and M.F.V. *Melodie* were brought into service by the company; they work to the factory ship M.F.V. *Gillian Gaggins*.

Imports and Supplies

The only retail outlet on Tristan, the non-profit making government-run Island Store, continued to expand and carried an ever diversifying range of goods. A substantial block-built Asbestos-roofed building was completed in 1972. This new building houses

the shop and ever necessary storage space. The steel girder framework and Asbestos roof were a gift from Tristan Investments Ltd. Modern tastes in clothing, footwear and household goods are catered for by a mail order service run in conjunction with a reputable English Mail Order Company.

Public Works

The public works department under the direction of an expatriate Superintendent continued to maintain and expand for Tristan an infrastructure of social necessities and amenities. During the period under review the new well-equipped four-bed hospital was brought into use. A new Chaplaincy was built for the U.S.P.G.'s resident Chaplain, and the new school began to take shape. Under the direction of an expatriate officer seconded to Tristan under British Technical Assistance, locally moulded concrete 'Dolosse' were used to provide more secure and efficient harbour walls. Work also continued to deepen the harbour by blasting and constant dredging.

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Except for one year during the period under review there was a qualified expatriate agricultural officer on Tristan. Government policy of providing as much advice and help as possible was continued. Cattle and sheep are individually owned, there being no large scale farmers, and all graze on common ground. Free Government assistance includes such items as fertiliser application, an extensive fencing programme to promote proper rotational use of grazing land, sheep dipping and cattle dosing.

The Government-owned pig herd provided an additional source of food.

A dairy Shorthorn Bull was imported in 1973 to improve the cattle stock and it is hoped that an increase in milk yield will result.

Potatoes, upon which the Island relies as a staple crop, were in plentiful supply during the period under review.

Communications

Vessels carrying mails to and from Tristan during the period under review were as follows:

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Outward Sea Mails.	8	9	8	8
Inward Sea Mails	6	7	7	8

Advantage was taken to despatch mail on any suitable vessel calling at Tristan.

The Superintendent of Posts and Telecommunications is responsible for daily telegraph schedules with Cape Town, inward and outward telephone calls, sales of stamps to residents and supplying an ever-increasing volume of philatelic clients. Sales of postal orders, an accurate indication of private dealings with South Africa and United Kingdom, continue to grow.

Many commemorative stamps were issued during this period. The stamps marked such occasions as; 50th anniversary of a visit by the Shackleton Rowett Expedition, Island Families, Island Longboats, 50th Anniversary of St. Mary's Church, Centenary of H.M.S. *Challenger's* visit, and 10th Anniversary of the Return to Tristan after the volcano erupted.

The local broadcasting service is operated 3 times a week with an optional extra evening as circumstances permit. Islanders play an increasing part in the production and presentation of programmes.

A weekly contact is maintained by the Superintendent of Posts and Telecommunications, doubling as a Radio Amateur on these occasions, with the Science Museum in Kensington, London, where such contacts are used to educate museum visitors about the range and technique of amateur radio broadcasting.

WILD LIFE

The Wild Life Protection Ordinance, passed in 1950, aims to conserve all known species of wild life. Infringements of the Ordinance are punishable by heavy fines. White whales, sea elephants and fur seals are to be found in the waters around Tristan. The bird life of the island, which is of considerable interest, includes the Giant-billed Bunting, the Lesser Noddy, the Frigate Bird and the Southern Black-backed Gull.

Certain species of wild life on the other islands in the Tristan group are also afforded complete protection, and further legislation is under active consideration.

APPENDIX I (a)

Colony Budgets

<i>Revenue</i>	SUMMARY				
	1969	1970	1971/72 (15 months)	1972/73	1973/74
	£	£	£	£	£
Grant-in-aid . . .	257,000	279,000	479,993	460,100	538,201
Overseas Service Aid Scheme . . .	15,086	12,843	26,339	21,068	10,557
<i>Assistance from H.M.G.</i>	272,086	291,843	506,332	481,168	548,758
<i>Colony Revenue</i> .	193,189	159,205	287,799	251,318	307,422
	465,275	451,048	794,131	732,486	856,180
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Administration . .	172,835	149,829	230,323	191,690	218,871
Natural Resources .	67,234	66,944	103,037	121,692	131,141
Social Services . .	120,683	135,115	177,047	221,879	249,978
Public Works Communi- cations and Utilities	127,645	116,276	168,552	176,308	217,131
Loan expenditure .	—	—	12,088	—	—
	488,397	468,164	691,047	711,568	817,121

Development aid and expenditure during the same period can be summarised as follows:

<i>Development Aid</i> .	50,146	71,373	160,578	94,470	141,598
<i>Development Expenditure</i>	58,915	62,736	162,208	93,299	146,674

APPENDIX I (b)

Colony Budgets

	REVENUE				
	1969	1970	1971/72 (15 months)	1972/73	1973/74
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Colony Revenue</i>					
Customs	51,096	50,169	66,677	84,745	76,605
Port and Marine . .	8,969	10,951	13,904	14,031	15,469
Licences and Taxes .	35,750	15,582	17,130	17,000	45,114

Fees and Re-imbursements	16,852	15,524	23,693	16,506	19,449
Post Office	39,866	23,035	72,289	31,853	38,987
Revenue from properties	13,924	15,281	22,823	20,486	22,209
Interest	10,674	9,994	14,124	21,170	39,076
Miscellaneous	5,350	5,643	26,750	28,175	21,590
Electricity and Telephones	10,708	13,026	18,351	17,322	19,743
Loan Revenue	—	—	12,058	30	—
Sale of Government Properties	—	—	—	—	9,181
	<u>193,189</u>	<u>159,205</u>	<u>287,799</u>	<u>251,318</u>	<u>307,422</u>

Assistance from H.M.G.

Overseas Service Aid Scheme	15,086	12,843	26,339	21,067	10,557
Grant in Aid	257,000	279,000	479,993	450,100	538,201
Development Aid	50,146	71,373	160,578	94,470	141,598
	<u>322,232</u>	<u>363,216</u>	<u>666,910</u>	<u>575,637</u>	<u>690,356</u>
Total Revenue	515,421	522,421	954,709	826,956	997,778

APPENDIX I (c)

Taxation

	1969	1970	1971/72 (15 months)	1972/73	1973/74
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Customs</i>					
(a) <i>Export Duties</i>	—	—	—	—	—
(b) <i>Import Duties</i>					
Liquor	23,336	18,538	24,143	30,156	24,855
Tobacco and Cigarettes	9,320	5,169	12,331	15,049	10,937
Fuel and Motor Spirits	4,178	2,807	3,944	5,381	8,018
Motor Vehicles	1,188	1,915	4,144	2,499	2,375
Confectionery	2,622	2,113	2,038	1,977	2,893
Other foods	1,300	923	1,416	2,368	2,820
Other Items	9,152	18,704	18,661	27,315	24,707
	<u>51,096</u>	<u>50,169</u>	<u>66,677</u>	<u>84,745</u>	<u>76,605</u>

<i>Port and Marine Wharfage</i>	7,856	9,670	12,096	12,260	15,468
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Licences

Dog . . .	191	188	392	197	197
Firearms . . .	114	107	207	229	206
Liquor . . .	203	226	397	459	465
Road Traffic . . .	2,528	2,597	3,415	3,042	3,136
Trade . . .	289	260	527	285	318
Other . . .	212	231	388	266	262
	<u>3,537</u>	<u>3,609</u>	<u>5,326</u>	<u>4,478</u>	<u>4,584</u>

Taxes and Rates

Income Tax .	7,009	7,263	7,532	7,575	10,931
Entertainment Tax	294	286	446	444	584
Parcels Tax . .	555	685	808	999	1,108
Personal Tax . .	225	194	210	367	205
Estate and Succession					
Duties . . .	23,908	3,265	2,300	2,891	24,650
Rates . . .	—	—	—	—	2,879
Fire and Water Rates	223	281	508	246	172
Other . . .	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>32,214</u>	<u>11,974</u>	<u>11,804</u>	<u>12,522</u>	<u>40,529</u>

APPENDIX I (d)

Expenditure

	1969	1970	1971/72 (15 months)	1972/73	1973/74
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Administration</i>					
Governor . . .	6,941	8,408	9,430	12,243	11,784
Secretariat . . .	12,863	13,918	17,476	20,727	22,293
Treasury and Customs	13,731	15,597	17,756	19,294	21,377
Police and Prison . .	9,643	9,830	15,052	17,672	18,384
Audit . . .	4,076	2,592	4,172	3,001	2,976
Judicial . . .	282	1,985	3,716	2,925	5,124
Miscellaneous . .	111,722	79,006	140,437	85,235	125,788
Salaries Revision . .	—	—	—	9,828	—
Overseas Service Aid Scheme . . .	13,577	18,493	22,284	20,765	11,145
	<u>172,835</u>	<u>149,829</u>	<u>230,323</u>	<u>191,690</u>	<u>218,871</u>

Natural Resources

Agriculture and Forestry	67,234	66,944	103,037	121,692	131,141
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Social Services

Education . . .	40,449	45,436	60,191	64,337	69,562
Health	43,634	51,083	66,691	81,508	78,408
Social Welfare and Relief	19,235	20,988	28,265	38,181	63,716
Pensions and Gratuities	17,365	17,608	21,900	37,853	38,292
	<u>120,683</u>	<u>135,115</u>	<u>177,047</u>	<u>221,879</u>	<u>249,978</u>

Public Works, Communications and Utilities .

Electricity and					
Telephones . .	27,017	31,537	40,021	41,099	51,149
Public Works Dept.	17,927	18,884	28,122	28,824	26,991
Public Works Annually					
Recurrent . . .	71,224	50,090	74,720	94,130	124,307
Post Office . .	11,477	15,765	25,689	12,255	14,684
	<u>127,645</u>	<u>116,276</u>	<u>168,552</u>	<u>176,308</u>	<u>217,131</u>

Loans

Loan Expenditure .	—	—	12,088	—	—
Total Recurrent .	488,397	468,164	691,047	711,568	817,121
Total Development .	58,915	62,736	162,208	93,299	124,756
Drought Emergency Measures . .	—	15,408	—	—	21,918
	<u>547,312</u>	<u>546,308</u>	<u>853,255</u>	<u>804,867</u>	<u>963,795</u>

APPENDIX I (e) Development Projects

Project No.	Project	Approved Cost	Expenditure				
			1969	1970	1971/72 (15 months)	1972/73	1973/74
		£	£	£	£	£	
<i>Natural Resources</i>							
<i>Forestry and Land Reclamation</i>							
56	Forestry Development	13,600	—	—	7,997	6,191	
74	Forestry Development	—	—	—	—	15,096	
			—	—	7,997	21,287	
<i>Livestock and Pastures</i>							
6938	Replacement of Stud Bull	600	600	—	—	—	
10	Flax decorticator and towing vehicle	3,500	—	3,500	—	—	
15	Fencing and improvement of pastures	3,356	—	3,354	—	—	
20	Fencing and improvement of pastures	2,500	—	2,219	—	—	
29	Flax eradication	4,200	—	2,783	1,497	—	
66	Flax eradication	1,500	—	—	1,417	—	
34	Poultry and rabbit scheme	1,000	—	532	505	—	
32	Fencing and improvement of pastures	500	—	—	500	—	
35	Sunnyside Stock Centre	1,544	—	—	1,544	—	
57	Flax clearance	9,750	—	—	8,668	1,003	
73	Flax clearance	—	—	—	—	14,765	
59	Improvement of Pastures	7,515	—	—	3,446	4,086	
62/89	Improvement of Pastures	—	—	—	—	2,375	
75	Improvement of livestock	—	—	—	—	3,985	
			600	12,388	17,577	26,214	

Project No.	Project	Approved Cost	Expenditure			
			1969	1970	1971/72 (15 months)	1972/73
		£	£	£	£	£
<i>Agriculture</i>						
5947	Agricultural Grants	500	8	—	—	—
4185	Agricultural Education	28,207	41	—	—	—
25	Sandy Bay Agricultural Centre	3,000	—	—	1,422	205
63	Sandy Bay Agricultural Centre	1,750	—	—	—	135
24	Departmental Vehicles	3,153	—	—	—	—
69	Farming Equipment	6,010	—	—	—	3,970
70	Farm Lorry	2,350	—	—	—	2,467
86	Agricultural Buildings	—	—	—	—	922
87	Agricultural equipment	—	—	—	—	91
Sector Total			49	—	1,422	7,790
			649	—	13,810	55,291
<i>Social Services</i>						
<i>Housing and Town Planning</i>						
6935	Housing—Drummond Hay Square	5,400	186	—	—	—
6722	Housing Construction	13,550	31	—	—	—
6336	Housing Construction	28,842	42	—	—	—
7032	Housing Half Tree Hollow	6,000	5,931	—	—	—
7054	Housing Jamestown	15,000	112	14,880	—	—
	(Botanical Garden Flats)					
5860/1	Housing Assistance—Grants	11,475	850	1,930	284	—
6091/5	Housing Assistance—Loans	28,900	2,200	5,467	1,643	—

Development projects—continued

Project No.	Project	Approved Cost	1969	Expenditure				1973/74
				£	1970	1971/72 (15 months)	£	
<i>Housing and Town Planning—contd.</i>								
2	Housing—Jamestown (2nd Block Botanical Garden Flats)	15,000	—	6,899	8,067	—	—	
6	Modification of buildings	3,325	—	450	2,048	—	—	
12	Rural Housing Scheme (Phase 1) . .	7,000	—	—	5,648	1,351	—	
21	Rural Housing Scheme (Half Tree Hollow)	6,000	—	—	4,473	1,431	5	
28	Housing—Drummond Hay Square . .	7,500	—	—	4,254	3,154	49	
65	Housing—Drummond Hay Square . .	600	—	—	—	483	—	
31	Housing Grants	1,000	—	—	1,000	—	—	
37	Housing Loans	6,000	—	—	223	3,954	1,813	
40	Block of Flats, Jamestown	18,750	—	—	—	13,655	4,204	
71	Bathrooms, Cowpath houses	—	—	—	—	—	453	
72	Housing—Harris Flats	—	—	—	—	—	15,026	
83	Conversion—Drummond Hay	—	—	—	—	—	1,071	
			9,352	29,626	27,640	24,028	22,621	
<i>Education</i>								
6953	Furniture and equipment for Play Schools	2,000	1,241	—	—	—	—	
9955	Broadcasting recording studio	1,280	96	—	—	—	—	
18	Woodworking equipment	500	—	—	—	453	73	
14	Technical Trade School	1,470	—	—	1,471	—	—	
38	Technical Trade Centre equipment . .	1,750	—	—	—	1,750	157	
45	Reading Schemes	2,500	—	—	—	2,078	80	

Project No.	Project	Approved Cost	Expenditure			
			1970	1971/72 (15 months)	1972/73	1973/74
		£	£	£	£	£
<i>Education—contd.</i>						
48	Children's annex, Public Library	750	—	—	733	—
54	Jamestown Junior School extension	6,000	—	—	5,625	291
26	Classrooms, Half Tree Hollow	2,400	—	2,430	—	—
42	Lightweight Stacking Furniture	5,000	—	—	—	5,639
36	Technical Trade Centre—building materials	—	—	—	—	1,010
85	Renovations and improvements to Schools	—	—	—	—	1,287
		1,337	—	3,901	10,639	8,537
<i>Public Health</i>						
6762	Hospital Improvements	1,750	—	—	—	—
6973	Dental Clinic	4,880	—	—	—	—
6980	Rodent Control Scheme	1,550	—	—	—	—
6998	Mobile Dental Clinic	5,120	—	—	—	—
6999	Improvement to General Hospital	4,800	—	—	—	—
52	Isolation Block	6,000	—	—	2,853	775
58	Refuse Lorry	2,346	—	—	1,721	617
49	Mental Hospital Bungalow	3,750	—	—	3,400	251
50	Steriliser	2,700	—	—	—	2,509
51	Hot Water System, General Hospital	600	—	—	—	660
53	Deep Freeze and Refrigerator	600	—	—	—	279
		13,743	—	—	7,974	5,091

Development projects—continued

Project No.	Project	Approved Cost	Expenditure			
			1969	1970	1971/72 (15 months)	1972/73
		£	£	£	£	£
<i>Social Services</i>						
<i>Social Welfare</i>						
82	Jamestown Playground	—	—	—	—	188
80	Improvements to Social Centre	—	—	—	—	579
	Total Sector	—	24,432	29,626	31,541	767 37,016
<i>Economic Infrastructure</i>						
<i>Water Supplies and Sewage</i>						
6974	Water Supplies—Briars/Ruperts	7,500	3,565	—	—	—
8	Water Storage Scheme	10,000	—	3,066	6,934	—
9	Protection of Major Intakes	6,280	—	6,229	—	—
22	Water Storage	89,000	—	—	41,554	7,894
17	Levelwood Water Supplies	6,500	—	—	6,166	—
79	Levelwood Water Supplies	—	—	—	—	—
68	Water Supply Scheme	8,750	—	—	—	—
88	Water Storage, Drought Relief and equipment	25,000	—	—	—	21,918
			3,565	9,295	54,654	27,692
<i>Electricity and Telephones</i>						
5952	Telephone extensions	2,400	660	—	—	—
6768	Electricity Development	22,000	4,971	4,511	—	—

Project No.	Project	Approved Cost	Expenditure				
			1969	1970	1971/72 (15 months)	1972/73	1973/74
		£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Electricity and Telephones—contd.</i>							
6960	Installation of Street lighting Control	500	483	—	—	—	—
6076	Electricity Development	8,462	484	—	—	—	—
13	Development of Electricity Services	2,605	—	—	2,578	—	—
23	Development of Electricity Services	17,600	—	—	16,155	—	547
			6,598	4,511	18,733	—	547
<i>Port and Marine</i>							
7005	Lifeboat rescue	720	506	—	272	—	—
16	Purchase of Harbour Launch	4,500	—	—	4,515	—	—
46	Renovation of lifeboat	847	—	—	—	—	533
			506	—	4,787	—	533
<i>Roads</i>							
6937	Thompson's Hill	9,000	3,184	—	—	—	—
7000	Blue Hill	9,000	8,983	—	—	—	—
6160	Sandy Bay	31,350	6,134	17,339	6,124	—	—
30	Sandy Bay	8,000	—	—	8,942	—	—
11	Road making equipment	4,070	—	—	4,298	—	—
19	Ladder Hill road	2,500	—	—	2,166	—	—
78	Longwood Hangings	—	—	—	—	—	96
			18,301	17,339	21,530	—	96

Development projects—continued

Project No.	Project	Approved Cost	Expenditure				1973/74
			1969	1970	1971/72 (15 months)	1972/73	
		£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Miscellaneous Equipment</i>							
7	General equipment	6,865	—	144	6,739	—	—
4	Meteorological Instruments	—	—	—	169	—	—
33	Blockmaking machine	3,225	—	—	—	2,299	—
44	Stone chipping plant	3,200	—	—	—	3,175	—
43	Pay Loader	7,000	—	—	—	—	7,405
47	Recording equipment for Legislative Council	1,000	—	—	—	—	1,044
81	Office equipment	—	—	—	—	—	972
			—	144	6,908	5,474	9,421
<i>Economic Infrastructure</i>							
<i>Miscellaneous Works</i>							
27	Judge's Lodge, Seaview	10,000	—	—	10,000	—	—
39	Female Prison	1,500	—	—	—	1,451	3
76	Staff accommodation—Purchase of Wranghams	—	—	—	—	—	2,500
	Rehabilitation of Wranghams	—	—	—	—	—	625
	Purchase of Hunts Bank	—	—	—	—	—	11,500
			—	—	10,000	1,451	14,628
			28,970	31,289	116,612	14,819	52,917
	Sector Total						

Project No.	Project	Approved Cost				Expenditure			
		1969		1971/72 (15 months)		1972/73		1973/74	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Summary</i>									
Natural Resources	649	13,810	33,227	55,291
Social Services	24,432	31,541	42,641	37,016
Economic Infrastructure	28,970	116,612	14,819	52,917
Total included above	54,051	161,963	90,687	145,224
Final total after adjustments	58,915	162,208	93,299	146,674

APPENDIX II

Import Statistics

Items	VALUES				Unit	QUANTITIES				
	1969	1970	1971/72 (15 months)			1970	1971/72 (15 months)			
	£	£	£	£		1969	1970	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Food, Drink and Tobacco										
Canned Meats	11,479	12,574	16,773	25,772	cwt	602	538	963	724	2,433
Beer and Stout	18,600	17,117	17,815	33,488	galls	40,793	42,165	43,986	68,846	58,858
Flour	18,902	15,400	15,972	25,409	tons	372	313	313	404	310
Animal Foods	12,779	15,401	12,201	14,331	cwt	8,360	5,910	5,335	8,273	7,019
Confectionery	12,792	11,952	8,607	9,885	cwt	633	493	686	1,055	443
Canned Milk	6,309	7,364	5,673	7,854	cwt	923	1,190	1,007	679	1,445
Rice	13,752	6,552	9,458	10,616	tons	161	90	100	115	115

Import statistics—continued

Items	VALUES (15 months)				Unit	QUANTITIES (15 months)				
	1969	1970	£	£		1969	1970	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
	£	£	£	£						
<i>Food, Drink and Tobacco—contd.</i>										
Margarine	8,107	5,770	4,658	9,665	12,779	cwt	512	571	556	777
Tobacco and Cigarettes	12,332	12,726	11,164	14,884	10,688	lbs	14,175	12,019	9,040	11,823
Biscuits	6,340	4,098	4,769	6,890	6,907	cwt	260	313	270	569
Sugar	4,995	7,550	7,254	12,313	10,055	cwt	3,092	3,208	3,307	3,113
Lard and substitutes	8,938	5,729	4,796	11,432	11,389	cwt	1,150	842	390	916
Wines	3,052	3,241	2,441	2,695	1,683	galls	5,958	3,276	1,991	2,683
Mineral Waters	2,508	3,018	2,459	4,581	3,803	doz	7,786	18,017	4,425	9,279
Tea	4,427	4,922	6,864	6,765	8,172	cwt	181	185	395	337
Coffee	11,899	2,223	1,137	1,050	2,893	cwt	21	33	9	9
Butter	4,798	4,112	2,651	3,229	2,752	cwt	154	218	149	116
Cheese	2,577	3,420	3,872	8,343	9,094	cwt	162	213	287	336
Canned Vegetables	2,698	2,833	2,556	2,148	5,669	cwt	1,154	343	398	181
Fresh and Dried Vegetables	1,592	3,144	1,557	10,201	10,783	cwt	601	3,367	592	3,389
Spirits and Liqueurs	3,200	2,427	1,043	1,164	3,367	galls	1,636	1,126	381	408
Fruit and Vegetable Juices	2,040	1,738	2,234	3,282	5,086	ctns	1,434	1,197	1,541	2,525
Fresh Fruit	1,742	1,532	3,691	2,612	2,771	ctns	1,316	1,207	2,864	1,818
Jams and Marmalade	1,751	1,697	885	1,516	2,782	cwt	175	233	98	217
Frozen Meat	7,019	10,940	11,055	4,021	6,867	cwt	417	732	707	191
Salted Meat	7,043	8,453	2,982	340	Nil	cwt	351	310	69	19
Canned Fish	2,313	1,316	1,387	2,100	2,568	cwt	155	97	100	106
Milk Foods	1,734	7,551	5,236	1,316	6,608	—	—	—	—	—
Provisions, n.e.s.	6,997	5,178	9,767	8,050	11,738	—	—	—	—	—
Provisions, n.e.s.	4,054	4,886	5,347	5,781	6,113	—	—	—	—	—
Dried Fruit	693	1,115	1,151	1,157	2,704	cwt	53	95	315	91
										107

Items	VALUES				Unit	QUANTITIES			
	1969	1970	1971/72 (15 months)	1972/73 (15 months)		1969	1970	1971/72 (15 months)	1972/73 (15 months)
	£	£	£	£					
<i>Food, Drink and Tobacco—contd.</i>									
Canned Fruit . . .	1,579	2,248	1,118	1,176	cwt	199	262	96	147
Edible Oils . . .	418	655	914	1,440	galls	358	546	674	1,211
Breakfast Cereals . . .	597	901	816	1,189	cwt	62	75	69	103
Spices . . .	1,651	1,035	720	1,732	cwt	45	34	36	53
Mustard . . .	1,173	1,152	694	1,290	—	—	—	—	—
	202,880	201,970	191,717	259,717	—	—	—	—	—
				316,189					

Imports

Items	VALUES				Unit	QUANTITIES			
	1969	1970	1971/72 (15 months)	1972/73 (15 months)		1969	1970	1971/72 (15 months)	1972/73 (15 months)
	£	£	£	£					
<i>Manufactured Articles</i>									
Mineral Gas	2,895	2,256	1,239	2,903	—	—	—	—	—
Tar	—	—	2,437	43	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel Oils and Spirits	57,317	27,592	24,397	31,493	galls	319,179	223,386	200,971	254,633
Clothing	20,328	18,319	10,997	14,525	—	—	—	—	400,389
Motor Vehicles	14,262	34,794	25,267	22,897	Nos	31	70	47	35
Motor Cycles	1,851	2,091	2,235	1,200	Nos	19	17	18	13
Machinery and Parts	12,344	11,608	11,733	3,765	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical Equipment	2,635	4,750	14,069	1,267	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Equipment and Machinery	11,871	486	804	2,699	—	—	—	—	—
				5,139					

Imports—continued

Items	VALUES				Unit	QUANTITIES			
	1969	1970	1971/72 (15 months)			1970	1969	1971/72 (15 months)	
			£	£				£	£
Manufactured Articles—contd.									
Photographic Supplies . . .	3,372	556	452	396	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Tyres and Tubes . . .	6,251	5,481	2,478	2,448	—	—	—	—	—
Fertilizer . . .	2,308	1,620	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerators . . .	928	1,111	824	3,057	—	—	—	—	—
Household Hardware . . .	1,378	2,240	204	1,064	—	—	—	—	—
Office Stationery Supplies . . .	4,722	123	1,969	2,377	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Manufactures . . .	113	4,328	4,545	3,083	—	—	—	—	—
Glassware . . .	931	702	638	1,012	—	—	—	—	—
Footware . . .	6,953	3,699	5,362	7,794	pairs	—	—	—	1,844
Tools . . .	1,574	723	1,311	2,292	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Steel Sheets . . .	2,383	8,090	1,651	11,410	—	—	—	—	—
Paints and Colour Washes . . .	2,272	5,499	2,792	5,113	—	—	—	—	—
Washing Preparations, Polishes . . .	4,521	3,708	4,141	5,096	—	—	—	—	—
Insecticides . . .	1,393	1,972	894	2,070	—	—	—	—	—
Toothpaste . . .	1,093	1,326	608	1,235	—	—	—	—	—
Toilet preparations . . .	1,028	3,473	2,261	2,584	—	—	—	—	—
Woven Textile fabrics . . .	2,237	2,319	3,902	6,902	—	—	—	—	—
Primary batteries and Cells . . .	2,157	2,182	1,391	2,057	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Plumbing Fixtures and Fittings . . .	3,659	3,166	2,879	7,844	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture . . .	2,053	1,688	2,006	3,181	—	—	—	—	—
Soaps . . .	2,433	3,189	1,769	3,234	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Spares . . .	2,951	8,166	2,812	4,647	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufactures . . .	1,144	—	664	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toys and Games . . .	1,179	2,299	2,053	1,114	—	—	—	—	—
				431					

Items	VALUES			Unit	QUANTITIES				
	1969	1970	1971/72 (15 months)		1969	1970	1971/72 (15 months)	1972/73	1973/74
	£	£	£						
<i>Manufactured Articles—contd.</i>									
Radios, Record Players, Tape Recorders . . .	2,840	1,853	6,651	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gramophone Records . .	1,924	2,224	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products . . .	2,259	11,082	2,979	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fencing Wires and Wire Netting . . .	358	8,116	1,156	—	—	—	—	—	—
Floor coverings . . .	1,543	2,583	169	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yarn and Thread . . .	232	1,509	440	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bed linen . . .	—	153	312	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other articles . . .	46,920	64,121	53,955	—	—	—	—	—	—
	236,179	251,217	204,069						
			235,826						
			326,171						
<i>Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Goods</i>									
Timber . . .	14,382	14,710	2,591	tons	325	239	43	57	20
Cement . . .	6,078	3,716	5,452	tons	643	354	630	804	420
Coal . . .	770	566	373	tons	60	40	—	—	47
Other . . .	—	186	327	tons					
	21,230	19,178	8,743						
			14,516						
			12,211						
<i>MISCELLANEOUS</i>									
UNCLASSIFIED . . .	29	5	8						
			211						
TOTAL . . .	460,318	472,370	404,537						
			510,270						
			654,571						

APPENDIX III

Vital Statistics

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
<i>Births</i>					
Total Births	159	167	120	122	117
of which illegitimate	46	53	46	49	51
Still births	3	3	3	4	2
Birth rate per 1,000 population	32.92	33.72	23.72	24.16	22.68
<i>Deaths</i>					
Total Deaths	45	49	60	49	60
Death rate per 1,000 population	9.94	9.89	11.86	9.7	11.63
Deaths of infants under 1 year old	3	3	5	4	3
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	18.86	17.96	41.66	32.79	25.64
Population Gain (Births over deaths)	114	118	60	73	57
<i>Migration</i> (excluding movements to and from Ascension Island)					
St. Helenians—Arrivals	80	135	118	155	191
Departures	113	147	135	160	134
Others—Arrivals	183	177	163	143	127
Departures	175	195	167	135	119
Total—Arrivals	263	312	281	298	318
Departures	288	342	302	295	253

STATISTICS OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS

Year	Population	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Judicial Separations
1902	5,009	165	235	26	—	—
1903	9,850 (includes 4,655 P.O.W.)	146	76	32	—	—
1906	3,544	118	46	11	—	—
1916	3,604	108	51	24	3*	1*
1926	3,747	111	67	41	7*	—*
1936	4,341	134	66	23	11*	1*
1946	4,897	139	53	23	15*	4*
1956	4,652	127	43	26	21*	—*

*For ten-year period ending with the year stated.

Appendix III

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<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Marriages</i>	<i>Divorces</i>	<i>Judicial Separations</i>
1957	4,672	120	56	23	—	—
1958	4,802	129	36	35	2	—
1959	4,644	142	56	27	—	1
1960	4,707	141	41	30	1	—
1961	4,648	112	39	20	1	—
1962	4,624	119	55	24	3	—
1963	4,613	127	53	26	2	—
1964	4,676	131	39	28	1	—
1965	4,687	113	42	31	1	—
1966	4,772	137	57	40	1	—
1967	4,707	161	52	31	2	—
1968	4,722	127	38	39	—	—
1969	4,829	159	45	31	—	—
1970	4,952	167	49	40	3	—
1971	5,056	120	60	36	4	—
1972	5,050	122	49	31	4	1
1973	5,159	117	60	33	1	—

APPENDIX IV

Incidence of Income Tax on Individuals

<i>Income</i> £	<i>Tax payable</i> (to nearest £)	
	<i>Married Taxpayer</i>	<i>Single Taxpayer</i>
300	—	—
325	1	2
350	2	3
375	3	5
400	4	6
450	6	9
500	8	12
550	10	15
600	12	18
700	16	24
800	20	30
900	24	36
1,000	28	42
1,200	36	54
1,500	48	72
2,000	72	108
2,500	102	153
3,000	132	198

APPENDIX V

Offences	Total reported				Taken to Court				Sentence passed or order made			
	1970	1971	1972	1973	Total							
					1970	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1973
<i>Against Lawful Authority</i>												
Against public order	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Perjury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escape and rescue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against Public Morality</i>												
Rape	—	2	1	—	2	1	1	—	2	1	1	—
Indecent Assault	5	3	—	—	7	5	—	—	5	—	—	2
Unnatural Offences	9	7	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Sexual Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against the Person</i>												
Murder and manslaughter	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Attempted murder and suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	—	—	4	—
Grievous harm, wounding, etc.	11	11	19	17	6	7	11	—	5	7	11	10
Assaults	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Concealment of birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against Property</i>												
Theft and other stealing	8	20	30	36	5	16	27	18	5	15	25	18
Robbery and extortion	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Burglary, house and store breaking	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc.	1	1	2	7	—	1	2	7	—	1	2	7
Receiving stolen property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prædial larceny	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Against Local Laws</i>												
Against traffic ordinance	27	32	68	49	12	24	14	11	12	24	14	10
Against township ordinance	39	47	49	42	33	35	16	24	31	35	16	19
Against Liquor ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gambling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Education Ordinance	1	1	2	7	1	2	1	7	1	2	1	7
Affiliation proceedings	3	2	1	—	3	1	1	—	3	1	1	—
Adoption	2	1	6	6	2	—	6	—	2	—	6	—
Magistrates Court Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance Order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Probation Order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variation of Probation Order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Tenants (Possession)	5	4	7	—	5	4	6	—	5	4	6	—
Children's Ordinance (Care and Protection)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	121	132	204	172	86	98	99	88	81	97	95	81

APPENDIX VI

OFFENCES REPORTED AND PERSONS DEALT WITH BY COURTS 1970

	Offences						Persons Convicted					
	Total reported	Total undetected	Total accepted	Warnings	Take to Court	Total taken to Court	Imprisonment		Fine	Court order		Acquitted or discharged
							M.	F. J.		M.	F. J.	
<i>Against Lawful Authority</i>												
Against public order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escape and rescue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against Public Morality</i>												
Rape	5	3	2	—	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
Indecent Assault	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural offences	9	2	7	—	7	7	1	—	4	—	—	2
Sexual offences												
<i>Against the Person</i>												
Murder and manslaughter	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Attempted murder and suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grievous harm, wounding, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults	11	5	6	—	6	6	1	—	4	—	—	1
Concealment of birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against Property</i>												
Theft and other stealings	8	2	6	1	5	5	2	—	2	1	—	—
Robbery and extortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, house, store breaking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False, pretences, cheating, fraud, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving stolen property	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prædial larceny	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against Local Laws</i>												
Against Traffic Ordinances	27	—	27	15	12	12	—	—	12	—	—	—

OFFENCES REPORTED AND PERSONS DEALT WITH BY COURTS 1970—continued

	Offences					Persons Convicted				
	Total reported	Total undetected	Total accepted	Warnings	Taken to Court	Total taken in Court	Imprisonment	Fine	Court order	Acquitted or discharged
Against Township Ordinances . . .	39	5	34	1	33	33	6	19	6	2
Against Liquor Ordinances . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Education Ordinances . . .	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Gambling . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affiliation Proceedings . . .	5	—	5	—	5	5	—	—	5	—
Adoption . . .	3	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Magistrates Court Act . . .	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	3	—
Maintenance Order . . .	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—
Probation Order . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variation of Probation Order . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinance: Care and Protection of Children . . .	5	—	5	—	5	5	—	—	5	—
	121	17	104	18	86	86	11	47	23	5

OFFENCES REPORTED AND PERSONS DEALT WITH BY COURT 1971

	Offences					Persons Convicted				
	Total reported	Total undetected	Total accepted	Warnings	Taken to Court	Total taken to Court	Imprisonment	Fine	Court order	Acquitted or discharged
<i>Against Lawful Authority</i>										
Against public order	—	—	—	—	—	—	M. F. J.	M. F. J.	M. F. J.	M. F. J.
Perjury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escape and rescue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against Public Morality</i>										
Rape	2	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Indecent Assault	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sexual Assaults	7	2	5	—	5	5	1	2	1	—
<i>Against the Person</i>										
Murder and manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted murder and Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grievous harm, wounding, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults	11	—	11	4	7	—	3	2	2	—
Concealment of birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against Property</i>										
Theft and other stealings	20	4	16	—	16	16	11	4	1	2
Robbery and extortions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, house, store breaking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving stolen property	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Arson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prædial larceny	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against Local Laws</i>										
Against Traffic Ordinance	32	—	32	8	24	24	—	24	—	—

OFFENCES REPORTED AND PERSONS DEALT WITH BY COURT 1971—continued

	Offences						Persons Convicted								
	Total reported	Total undetected	Total accepted	Warnings	Taken to Court	Total taken to Court	Imprisonment	Fine	Court order		Acquitted or discharged				
									M. F. J.	M. F. J.					
Against Township Ordinance . . .	47	—	47	12	35	35	M. 4	F. 16	J. 8	M. 5	F. 2	M. F. J.			
Against Liquor Ordinance . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Against Education Ordinance . . .	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—			
Gambling . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Affiliation Proceedings . . .	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Adoption . . .	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—			
Magistrates Court Act . . .	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—			
Maintenance order . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Probation order . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Variation of Probation Order . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ordinance: Care and Protection of Children . . .	4	—	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	3	—			
	132	10	122	24	98	98	20	1	46	9	5	10	6	1	—

OFFENCES REPORTED AND PERSONS DEALT WITH BY COURT 1972

	Offences					Persons Convicted				
	Total reported	Total undetected	Total accepted	Warnings	Taken to Court	Total taken in Court	Imprisonment	Fine	Court order	Acquitted or discharged
<i>Against Lawful Authority</i>										
Against public order . . .	1	—	1	—	1	1	M. F. J.	M. F. J.	J.	M. F. J.
Perjury . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escape and rescue . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against Public Morality</i>										
Rape . . .	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Indecent Assault . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural offences . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sexual Offences . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against the Person</i>										
Murder and manslaughter . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted murder and suicide . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grievous harm, wounding, etc. . .	4	—	4	—	4	4	1	—	1	—
Assaults . . .	19	6	13	2	11	11	2	7	2	—
Concealment of birth . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incest . . .	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
<i>Against Property</i>										
Theft and other stealing . . .	30	1	29	2	27	27	1	—	3	2
Robbery and Extortion . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary . . .	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False pretences, cheating fraud, etc. . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving stolen property . . .	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	—
Arson . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prædial Larceny . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against Local Laws</i>										
Against Traffic Ordinance . . .	68	50	18	4	14	14	—	10	4	—

OFFENCES REPORTED AND PERSONS DEALT WITH BY COURT 1972—continued

	Offences					Persons Convicted				
	Total reported	Total undetected	Total accepted	Warnings	Taken to Court	Total taken to Court	Imprisonment	Fine	Court order	Acquitted or discharged
							M. F. J.	M. F. J.	M. F. J.	M. F. J.
Against Township Ordinance	49	29	20	4	16	16	—	8	5	—
Against Liquor Ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Education Ordinance	2	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gambling	—	—	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Affiliation Proceedings	7	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Adoption	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magistrates Court Act	—	—	6	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Maintenance Order	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Probation Order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variation of Probation Order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Care and Protection of Children	7	1	6	—	6	6	—	—	2	—
	204	92	112	13	99	99	5	26	31	—
							—	3	9	—
									18	4

OFFENCES REPORTED AND PERSONS DEALT WITH BY COURT 1973

	Offences					Persons Convicted				
	Total reported	Total undetected	Total accepted	Warnings	Taken to Court	Total taken to Court	Imprisonment	Fine	Court order	Acquitted or discharged
<i>Against Lawful Authority</i>										
Against public order	1	1	—	—	—	—	M. F. J.	M. F. J.	M. F. J.	M. F. J.
Perjury	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escape and rescue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against Public Morality</i>										
Rape	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent assault	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sexual offences	3	1	2	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
<i>Against the Person</i>										
Murder and manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted murder and suicide	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Grievous harm, wounding, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults	17	6	11	1	10	10	1	7	1	—
Concealment of birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against Property</i>										
Theft and other stealings	36	16	20	2	18	18	4	4	9	—
Robbery and extortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc.	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Receiving stolen property	7	—	7	—	7	7	1	—	6	—
Arson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prædial larceny	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against Local Laws</i>										
Against Traffic	49	38	11	—	11	11	—	8	2	1
Ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Township	42	13	29	5	24	24	—	13	6	5

OFFENCES REPORTED AND PERSONS DEALT WITH BY COURT 1973—continued

	Offences					Persons Convicted				
	Total reported	Total undetected	Total accepted	Warnings	Taken to Court	Total taken to Court	Imprisonment	Fine	Court order	Acquitted or discharged
Against Liquor Ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—	M. F. J.	M. F. J.	M. F. J.	M. F. J.
Against Education Ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gambling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affiliation Proceedings	7	—	7	—	7	7	—	—	7	—
Adoption	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magistrates Court Act	6	—	6	—	6	6	—	—	6	—
Maintenance order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Probation order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variation of Probation Order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinance: Care and Protection of Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	172	76	96	8	88	88	8	32	37	7

APPENDIX VII

RETAIL PRICE INDEX

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Prices (lowest available)</i>		
<i>FOOD</i>	<i>(100)</i>		<i>Feb. 1971</i>	<i>April 1973</i>	<i>April 1974</i>
Bread	16	1½ lb loaf	5p	5½p	7p
Butter	16	lb	30p	40p	41p
Margarine		lb	11½p	17½p	21½p
Fat		lb	11p	17p	24p
Oil		bottle	26p	29p	40p
Canned Fruit	14	16 oz tin	12½p	13½p	17p
Jam		lb	12½p	14p	15p
Sugar		lb	4p	7p	8p
Tea	11	lb	33½p	35p	36p
Coffee		2 oz tin	17½p	23p	42p
Cocoa		4 oz tin	10p	12½p	13p
Milk		• 14 oz tin	10p	13p	13p
Rice	10	lb	6p	7p	8p
Potatoes		7 lb	30p	50p	50p
Meat Roll	8	lb	20p	20p	30½p
Paste		4 oz tin	9p	11p	13½p
Fish		7 oz tin	9p	10p	12½p
Bacon		lb	25p	49p	58p
Ham		lb	37p	43p	70p
Corned Beef		lb	27½p	48p	48p
Fresh Fish . . .	5	1½ lb cut	7½p	10p	12p
Fresh Vegetables .	4	lb	3½p	5p	8p
Eggs	4	doz	22½p	30p	42p
Poultry Food		lb	3p	4p	5p
Curry Powder	3	lb	25p	36p	40p
Pepper		oz	4p	4p	4½p
Sauce		5 oz bottle	12p	15p	18p
Fresh Beef	3	lb	22½p	25p	35p
Fresh Pork		lb	22½p	25p	25p
Imported Beef		lb	29p	48p	54p
Biscuits	2	8 oz pack	12p	17p	19p
Cereals		12 oz pack	11p	20p	31p
Flour	2	lb	3½p	3½p	4½p

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Prices (lowest available)</i>		
<i>FOOD</i>	<i>(100)</i>		<i>Feb. 1971</i>	<i>April 1973</i>	<i>April 1974</i>
Cheese . . .	2	lb	18p	29p	35p
<i>CLOTHING</i>					
Shoes		pair	£2·40	£3·50	£4
Shirt		each	£1·60	£2	£3
Dress		each	£2	£2·75	£3
Dress Material . . .		yard	50p	75p	75p
<i>HOUSEHOLD COMMODITIES</i>					
Bed sheet		each	£2·06	£4·25	£4·25
Blanket		each	£4	£6	£6
Soap		tablet	4½p	5p	9p
Detergents		packet	19p	18p	24p
Boot Polish		tin	6p	8½p	11p
Toothpaste		tube	11½p	15p	16p
Razor blades		pkt of 5	8½p	8½p	9p
<i>LIGHT AND FUEL</i>					
Candles		each	2p	3p	3p
Electric current—lighting		unit	3½p	3p	3p
power . . .		unit	1½p	2p	2p
Paraffin		gallon	20p	23p	36p
Firewood		cwt	15p	15p	15p

APPENDIX VIII

STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS

	1970		1971		1972		1973	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Sept.
<i>Play Schools (3½-5 years)</i>	PUPILS							
Jamestown	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	38
Half Tree Hollow	14	15	18	20	7	25	20	27
Longwood	25	25	25	25	15	25	25	32
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	64	65	68	70	47	75	70	97
<i>Junior Schools (5-11 years)</i>								
Jamestown Infants (5-7)	68	88	60	97	69	103	75	73
Jamestown Junior (7-11)	166	168	165	172	161	157	165	154
Country	71	82	70	79	67	71	71	64
Blue Hill	18	17	18	20	15	16	17	15
Longwood	149	170	146	169	160	173	164	144
Half Tree Hollow	115	139	123	138	126	145	145	138
Levelwood	74	66	57	70	59	74	68	71
Sandy Bay	50	45	44	47	41	43	38	39
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	711	775	683	792	698	782	743	698
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<i>Senior and Secondary Schools (11-15 years)</i>								
Harford, Longwood	111	102	125	100	125	106	129	142
Pilling, Jamestown	122	99	137	120	133	111	133	144
Country	128	124	135	115	134	125	128	142
Secondary Selective	62	58	72	74	99	89	91	112
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	423	383	469	409	491	431	481	540
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Teacher Education Centre	5	5	—	—	—	4	4	—
Technical Training Centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
<i>Total in Schools and Centres</i>	1,203	1,228	1,220	1,271	1,236	1,292	1,310	1,347

Staffing in schools comprised the following:

	STAFF			
	1970 (Jan.)	1971 (Jan.)	1972 (Jan.)	1973 (Sept.)
Play Schools	6*	6*	6*	11*
Junior Schools	39	42	39	38
Senior and Secondary Schools	28	30	34	30
Teacher Education Centre	3*	3*	—	3*
Technical Training Centre	—	—	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	76	81	80	84

*Part-time teachers.

APPENDIX IX

MEDICAL STATISTICS

	<i>1970</i>	<i>1971</i>	<i>1972</i>	<i>1973</i>
Hospital Admissions	949	927	1,196	1,037
Births	167	120	122	116
Deaths	49	60	49	60
(In Hospital)		(29)	(30)	(29)
Major Operations	43	34	44	85
Minor Operations	295	356	275	226
X-rays taken	306	297	510	594
Laboratory Tests	5,438	6,098	7,807	9,246
Out-patient Attendances (approx.)			6,834	7,977

APPENDIX X

RAINFALL FIGURES AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Rainfall figures 1964-1973

<i>Year</i>	<i>Plantation</i>	<i>Hutt's Gate</i>	<i>Briars</i>	<i>Jamestown</i>
	<i>inches</i>	<i>inches</i>	<i>inches</i>	<i>inches</i>
1964	• 36.88	30.38	15.40	7.49
1965	• 38.78	34.60	19.47	9.47
1966	• 36.27	35.28	18.57	12.02
1967	• 41.55	37.52	21.52	9.77
1968	• 39.53	33.97	22.94	11.87
1969	• 28.13	29.87	15.93	8.16
1970	• 25.40	25.93	12.38	7.15
1971	• 30.16	32.82	17.33	6.83
1972	• 24.94	29.99	15.37	6.27
1973	• 17.39	22.09	10.23	4.28

THE ST. HELENA METEOROLOGICAL STATION AT HUTT'S GATE (2,066 FT) (629.717 M) RECORDED
THE FOLLOWING OBSERVATIONS DURING 1970, 1971, 1972, AND 1973

1970

Month	Mean Cloud	Rainfall (Inches)		Weather (number of days of)						Wind (number of observations of):									
		Total	Max.	Date	Rain	Fog	Clear Sky	Over-cast	Gales	Thun-der	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
Jan.	7.4	4.00	0.51	15	22	22	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	3	41	—	—	—	70
Feb.	7.1	1.21	0.21	4	15	10	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	85
Mar.	7.1	1.90	0.41	3	17	15	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	53
Apr.	6.6	0.70	0.11	15	12	5	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	89
May	6.6	1.06	0.31	8	10	2	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	10	12	—	—	—	86
June	6.8	2.31	0.31	3	23	10	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	5	15	—	—	—	79
July	7.0	4.71	0.71	21	23	17	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	8	17	—	—	—	87
Aug.	7.5	3.91	0.51	21	22	19	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	17	16	—	—	—	24
Sept.	7.8	4.21	0.31	22	23	23	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	10	26	—	—	—	35
Oct.	7.3	0.90	0.11	14	11	18	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	7	14	—	—	—	92
Nov.	7.1	0.81	0.11	17	11	10	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	2	16	—	—	—	74
Dec.	6.8	0.21	0.05	8	8	6	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	—	—	—	84
Total	85.1	25.93	0.71 on 21st July		197	157	—	276	—	—	—	—	—	79	228	—	—	—	858
Mean.	7.1	2.16																	

1970

AIR TEMPERATURES (F)

Month	Mean Pressure	Means of absolute minimum and maximum								Mean V.P.	Mean R.H.
		Mean	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Date	Max.	Date		
Jan.	1016.0	63.1	60.1	66.4	57	77	1, 2, 3	77	24	16.9	92
Feb.	1015.0	65.2	63.0	68.7	58	77	5, 21	77	3	17.5	89
Mar.	1014.9	65.9	63.3	68.9	59	79	3, 31	79	14	18.2	90
Apr.	1015.9	64.4	62.0	67.3	58	79	26, 30	79	20	18.3	89
May	1017.1	62.7	60.1	65.7	56	77	27	77	25	17.2	80
June	1019.4	59.3	57.1	61.1	50	70	5	70	5	16.6	94
July	1019.5	57.9	55.5	61.1	52	74	17	74	1	16.2	95
Aug.	1019.7	56.3	54.2	58.8	52	63	28, 30	63	29	15.7	95
Sept.	1018.8	55.9	53.8	58.4	52	60	1, 3, 8	60	1, 3, 8	14.5	97
Oct.	1019.1	56.0	53.7	58.4	51	66	18	66	4, 7, 18	14.9	95
Nov.	1017.0	57.0	55.0	60.9	53	70	1, 2	70	29	15.5	95
Dec.	1017.0	60.3	57.7	63.3	53	75	9	75	2	16.9	93
Total	12209.4	724.5	695.5	759.0	absolute minimum 50 on 5th June	absolute maximum 79 on 14th March and 20th April				198.4	1104
Mean	1017.5	60.4	57.9	63.3						16.5	92

1971

Month	Mean Cloud	Rainfall (inches)			Weather (number of days of)						Wind (number of observations of)								
		Total	Max.	Date	Rain	Fog	Clear Sky	Over-cast	Gales	Thun-der	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
Jan.	6.8	2.51	0.31	14	18	13	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	117
Feb.	7.0	3.71	0.71	20	23	15	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	104
Mar.	7.2	2.81	0.41	21	18	13	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	—	—	91
Apr.	7.1	2.81	0.41	21	13	19	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	97
May	6.9	3.81	0.81	25	17	14	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	—	106
June	7.1	3.71	0.71	13	22	13	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	110
July	7.3	6.61	1.11	3	25	20	—	27	—	—	—	—	5	42	23	—	—	—	19
Aug.	7.5	3.11	0.41	6	21	15	—	29	—	—	—	—	2	56	25	—	—	—	1
Sept.	7.4	1.81	0.21	8	14	13	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	24	17	—	—	—	1
Oct.	7.3	0.71	0.11	16	11	19	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	15	18	—	—	—	9
Nov.	6.9	0.51	0.11	14	10	6	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	55	24	—	—	—	8
Dec.	6.9	0.71	0.21	30	11	9	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	57	23	—	—	—	—
Total	85.4	32.82	1.11 on 3rd July		210	169	—	300	—	—	—	—	7	263	165	—	—	—	663
Mean.	7.1	2.73																	

1971

AIR TEMPERATURES (F)

Month	Mean Pressure	Means of absolute minimum and maximum										Mean V.P.	Mean R.H.
		Mean	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Date	Max.	Date	Date			
Jan.	1014.4	61.8	59.0	65.9	54	65.9	16	78	1	18.1	90		
Feb.	1014.5	62.5	59.9	65.7	58	65.7	1	79	28	17.5	89		
Mar.	1014.7	63.4	60.7	66.9	59	66.9	13	75	4, 8, 10	19.3	90		
Apr.	1015.4	62.0	60.1	65.1	58	65.1	12	74	23	18.8	93		
May	1016.8	60.9	58.3	64.3	57	64.3	21, 27	78	12	17.4	91		
June	1018.8	58.5	55.7	61.8	55	61.8	11, 30	68	5	15.9	92		
July	1012.3	56.1	53.5	59.3	54	59.3	23, 25, 29	66	27	14.6	92		
Aug.	1019.6	56.3	54.0	59.1	51	59.1	22	68	23	14.2	92		
Sept.	1018.7	56.1	53.2	58.6	51	58.6	5, 6, 7	76	20	13.9	91		
Oct.	1018.2	55.6	53.7	58.0	54	58.0	1, 2, 14	75	17	14.2	91		
Nov.	1017.2	56.5	53.9	58.9	54	58.9	6, 14, 15	73	24	14.1	88		
Dec.	1016.5	59.6	50.3	63.9	54	63.9	18	75	30, 31	15.2	86		
Total	12205.1	709.3	678.3	747.5	Absolute minimum 51 on 22nd August			absolute maximum 79 on 28th February			1085		
Mean.	1017.1	59.1	56.5	62.3							16.1	90	

1972

Month	Mean Cloud	Rainfall (mm)		Weather (number of days of)						Wind (number of observations of)									
		Total	Max.	Date	Rain	Fog	Clear Sky	Over-cast	Gales	Thunder	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
Jan.	6.8	40.4	5.1	13	15	13	—	21	—	—	—	—	1	74	10	—	—	—	6
Feb.	6.2	52.4	10.3	26	13	4	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	69	6	—	—	—	13
Mar.	6.6	82.1	30.3	20	21	7	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	97	4	—	—	—	3
Apr.	6.6	51.4	10.2	1	16	8	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	94	8	—	—	—	2
May	6.2	49.4	10.2	11	16	7	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	89	1	—	—	—	16
June	7.1	148.3	37.2	15	23	14	—	26	—	—	—	—	1	101	—	—	—	—	2
July	6.9	98.6	23.2	7	24	11	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	6
Aug.	6.8	48.3	7.4	1	15	10	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	101	1	—	—	—	5
Sept.	7.3	50.9	11.4	19	17	12	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	99	1	—	—	—	—
Oct.	6.9	51.1	8.3	4	13	16	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	102	8	—	—	—	6
Nov.	7.2	44.5	7.7	30	12	16	—	28	—	1	—	—	—	107	—	—	—	—	1
Dec.	7.4	44.5	14.0	14	15	16	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	2
Total	82.0	761.9			190	134	—	260	—	1	—	—	2	1,141	39	—	—	—	61
Maximum			37.2 on 15th June																
Mean	6.8																		

1972

AIR TEMPERATURES (C°)

Month	Mean Pressure	Means of absolute minimum and maximum										Mean V.P.	Mean R.H.
		Mean	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Date	Min.	Max.	Date			
Jan.	1019.1	17.2	16.2	18.5	13.9	18.5	1	13.9	18.5	29	17.9	88	
Feb.	1017.5	18.2	16.0	19.2	16.1	19.2	2, 10	16.1	19.2	28, 10	18.8	88	
Mar.	1016.7	17.4	15.7	18.3	16.7	18.3	1, 2, 3	16.7	18.3	8, 9, 16	19.4	88	
Apr.	1015.7	18.4	16.7	19.2	15.6	19.2	20, 21	15.6	19.2	31	18.7	86	
May	1017.2	17.5	15.9	18.1	13.3	18.1	27, 31	13.3	18.1	19	16.7	89	
June	1017.5	17.2	14.7	18.0	13.9	18.0	8, 15	13.9	18.0	24	16.2	81	
July	1018.0	17.4	14.5	18.1	12.2	18.1	30	12.2	18.1	24	15.5	87	
Aug.	1017.6	18.2	16.5	18.0	11.7	18.0	2	11.7	18.0	20	14.0	87	
Sept.	1017.3	17.2	15.6	18.4	11.7	18.4	20, 26	11.7	18.4	3	14.7	89	
Oct.	1018.1	18.1	14.6	18.5	12.2	18.5	16, 17	12.2	18.5	23	15.8	89	
Nov.	1017.9	18.3	15.4	18.2	11.7	18.2	15, 19	11.7	18.2	10	16.3	91	
Dec.	1018.5	18.4	16.2	18.6	13.9	18.6	6, 9	13.9	18.6	4	17.4	90	
Total	12211.1	213.5	188.0	221.1	absolute minimum on 2nd, 20th, 26th 15th, 19th	11.7°C				absolute maximum 27.8°C on 8th April	201.4	1050	
Mean.	1017.6	17.7	15.6	18.4							16.7	87.5	

1973

Month	Mean Cloud	Rainfall (mm)		Weather (number of days of)							Wind (number of observation of)								
		Total	Max.	Date	Rain	Fog	Clear Sky	Over-cast	Gales	Thun-der	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
Jan.	7.0	24.5	8.2	20	1	6	—	25	—	—	—	—	2	108	—	—	—	—	2
Feb.	7.2	23.3	5.0	22	10	17	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	3
Mar.	7.5	65.0	11.6	16	13	9	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	84	7	—	—	—	13
Apr.	6.5	40.9	13.6	16	17	6	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	10
May	6.7	58.3	10.3	20	21	8	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	6
June	7.0	84.1	17.4	20	21	2	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	138	—	—	—	—	4
July	6.9	67.8	23.0	25	15	5	—	22	—	—	—	1	4	100	8	—	—	—	2
Aug.	7.2	62.9	15.9	10	18	12	—	30	—	—	—	—	2	11	86	2	—	—	3
Sept.	7.1	39.0	9.0	7	18	9	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	10	96	13	—	—	4
Oct.	7.1	19.0	5.0	5	11	5	—	27	—	—	—	—	1	17	97	7	—	—	—
Nov.	6.9	33.0	7.0	3	12	6	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	22	97	4	—	—	—
Dec.	6.9	43.4	8.2	25	21	9	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	34	73	3	—	—	—
Total	84.0	561.2	134.2		174	83	—	272	—	—	—	1	11	882	462	30	—	—	47
Maximum			23.0 on the 25th July																
Mean	7.0																		

1973

AIR TEMPERATURES (C°)

Month	Mean Pressure	Means of absolute minimum and maximum										Mean V.P.	Mean R.H.
		Mean	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Date	Min.	Max.	Date			
Jan.	1015.7	18.4	16.0	19.0	16.1	19.0	5, 7	16.1	19.0	16	18.7	88	
Feb.	1016.7	17.4	15.4	18.1	15.6	18.1	10	15.6	18.1	2	17.5	89	
Mar.	1015.9	17.2	15.0	17.6	16.1	17.6	23, 27	16.1	17.6	23	18.0	87	
Apr.	1016.2	18.2	16.7	19.1	15.6	19.1	30	15.6	19.1	30	22.2	84	
May	1018.2	17.5	16.0	18.2	13.9	18.2	26	13.9	18.2	1	18.6	88	
June	1017.8	18.5	17.0	19.4	13.3	19.4	15	13.3	19.4	9	18.5	89	
July	1017.4	18.1	17.2	19.4	12.5	19.4	28	12.5	19.4	21, 22	15.3	88	
Aug.	1015.9	18.5	17.3	19.2	11.7	19.2	10	11.7	19.2	2, 28	14.8	89	
Sept.	1017.6	18.6	17.0	19.6	11.1	19.6	29	11.1	19.6	3	15.1	90	
Oct.	1018.4	18.2	15.1	18.4	11.7	18.4	1	11.7	18.4	13	15.3	87	
Nov.	1017.1	18.5	16.2	19.5	12.2	19.5	3	12.2	19.5	15	14.9	87	
Dec.	1017.8	19.0	14.3	21.0	13.3	21.0	18	13.3	21.0	29	15.3	82	
Total	12204.7	218.1	193.2	229.7	absolute minimum 29th Sept.	absolute maximum 11.1 on 1st May	28.9 on 1st May				204.8	1048	
Mean	1017.0	18.1	16.1	19.1							17.6	87.3	

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